THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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To Spring.

"O thou with dewy locks, who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach, O Spring!

The hills tell each other, and the listening
Valleys hear; all our longing eyes are turned
Up to thy bright pavilions; issue forth
And let thy holy feet visit our clime.

Come o'er the eastern hills, and let our winds
Kiss thy perfumed garments; let us taste
Thy morn and evening breath; scatter thy pearls
Upon our lovesick land that mourns for thee.

Oh, deck her forth with thy fair fingers; pour
Thy soft kisses on her brow; and put
Thy golden crown upon her languished head,
Whose modest tresses were bound up for thee."

Twenty Frogs.

Twenty froggies went to school,
Down beside a rushy pool;
Twenty little coats of green,
Twenty vests all white and clean.
"We must be in time," said they;
"First we study, then we play;
That is how we keep the rule
When we froggies go to school."

Master Bullfrog, grave and stern,
Called the classes in their turn;
Taught them how to nobly strive,
Likewise how to leap and dive;
From his seat upon the log.
Taught them how to say, "Ker-chog!"
Also how to dodge a blow
From the sticks which bad boys throw.

Twenty froggies grew up fast;
Bullfrogs they became at last;
Not one dunce among the lot,
Not one lesson they forgot;
Polished in a high degree,
As each froggie ought to be;
Now they sit on other logs
Teaching other little frogs.

THE OLD CLOCK.

The ancient clock in Deacon Danrolph's old-fashioned kitchen was slowly chiming the hour of nine. It was no smart toy, no trifle of bronze or alabaster, but a tall, square, solid relic of the last century, looking not unlike a coffin case set on end, in the corner—a clock that had lasted through four generations, and judging from appearances was quite likely to last through several more. Deacon Danrolph cherished the heirloom with a sort of pride which he himself would scarcely have confessed to.

There was a great, ruddy fire of chestnut logs in the red brick-paved fireplace, and the candles in the highly polished brass sticks were winking merrily from the high wooden mantle, where they shared the post of honor with a curious sea-shell and a couple of vases, each containing a fresh osage orange, from the hedge that skirted the clover field behind the barn.

At the window, a curtain of gaudy chintz shut out the tens of thousands of stars that were shining so brightly on that frosty autumnal night, and on the cozy rug of parti-colored rags a contented tortoise-shell cat purred away the slowly lapsing minutes. But the tortoise-shell cat was not the only inhabitant of the snug kitchen.

"Will," said Doddie Danrolph, decidedly, "if you don't behave yourself, I'll"—

What she would do Doddie did not say; the sentence was terminated by a laugh that set the dimples round her mouth in motion, just as a beam of June sunshine plays across a cluster of red ripe cherries.

Doddie Danrolph was just seventeen, a plump, rosy girl, with jet hair, brushed back from a low forehead, and perfectly arched eyebrows, that gave a bewitching expression to a pair of melting hazel eyes. She was rather dark, but the severe critic would not have found fault with the peachlike bloom upon her cheeks, and the dewy red of her full, daintily curved lips. Evidently Mr. William Cabbock was quite satisfied with Doddie's style of beauty.

"Come, Doddie," said Will, moving his chair where he could best watch the flush of the fire-light upon her face, and picking up the thread of the conversrtion where he had dropped it when it became necessary for Doddie to bid him "behave himself"—"you might promise. It's nine o'clock, and your father will soon be home."

"What, Will!" said Doddie, demurely, fitting a square of red in her patchwork, and intently observing the effect.

"Nonsense, Doddie! You know what very well. Promise to marry me before Christmas. I tell you what, Doddie, it is all very well for you to keep putting it off, but I can't stand it. What with your father's forbidding me in the house, and that romantic Stanley's coming here every Sunday night"—

Doddie gave her pretty head a toss.

"As if Mr. Stanley's coming here made any difference in my feelings, Will!"

"No; but Doddie, it isn't pleasant, you know. I'm as good a man as Tom Stanley, if I don't own railroad shares and keep an account at the Hamiltonville bank; and I love you, Doddie, from the very bottom of my heart! Now this matter lies between you and me only; no other person in the world has a right to interfere between us. Come, promise me." He held both her hands in his and looked earnestly into the liquid, hazel eyes. "Do you love me, Doddie?"

"You know I love you, Will."

"Then we may just as well—hush! what's that noise?"

There was a portentous sound of drawing bolts and rattling latches in the porch room beyond—a scraping of heavy boots along the floor. Doddie rose to her feet with sudden scarlet suffusion on her brow and cheek.

"O Will, it is father!"

"Suppose it is!"

"But he mustn't find you here, Will! Hide yourself somewhere, do!"

"What nonsense, Doddie!" said the young man, resolutely standing his ground. "I haven't come to steal his spoons. Why should I creep away like a detected burglar?"

"For my sake, Will! O, Will, if you ever loved me, do as I say! Not in that closet, it is close to his bed-room; not through that window, it's nailed down tight; he's coming! Here, Will, quick!"

In the drawing of a breath, she had pushed William Cabbock into the square pendulum case of the tall old clock and turned the key on him. It was not a pleasant place of refuge, inasmuch as his shoulders were squeezed on either side, and his head flattened against springs and wheels above, and the air was unpleasant and close; but Will made the best of matters, and shook with suppressed laughter in the solitary prison cell.

"Well! a jolly scrape to be in," thought Will, "and not knowing when I'll be out of it. Doddie's a shrewd little puss, however, and I can't do better than to leave matters in her hands."

"So you haven't gone to bed yet, Doddie?" said Deacon Danrolph, slowly unwinding the two yards of woolen scarf with which he generally encased his throat on an evening.

"Not yet, father," said Doddie, picking up her scattered bits of patchwork with a glowing cheek. "Did you have a pleasant meeting?"

"Well, yes," quoth the deacon, reflectively, sitting down before the fire, greatly to Doddie's consternation—she had hoped he would have gone to bed at once, according to his usual custom—"it was tol'bly pleasant. Elder Huskier was there, and Elder Hopkins—and—well, all the'church folks pretty much. Why, how red your cheeks are, Doddie! Tired, ain't you? Well, you needn't set up for me, my dear; it must be getting late."

The deacon glanced mechanically up at the clock. Doddie felt the blood growing cold in her veins.

"Twenty minutes past nine—why, it must be later than that! Why, land o' Canaan, the old clock has stopped." The old clock had stopped; nor was it at all wonderful under the circumstances. "I wound it up this mornin', I'm sartin," said the deacon, very much disturbed. "It never served me such a trick afore, all the years it's stood there. Your Aunt Jane used to say it was a sign of death or marriage in the family before the year was out." There was a suppressed sound like a chuckle behind the clock-case as Deacon Danrolph fumbled on the shelf for the clock key. "These springs must be out of order somehow," said the deacon, decisively. "How scared you look, child! There ain't no cause for bein' scared. I don't put much faith in your Aunt Jane's very old time superstition. Where in the name of all possessed is the key? I could ha' declared I left it in the case."

"Isn't it on the shelf, father?" asked Doddie, guiltily, conscious that it was snugly reposing in the pocket of her checked gingham dress.

"No, nor 'taint in my pocket neither." And down went the deacon, stiffly enough, on his knees to examine the floor, lest perchance the missing key might have fallen there. "Well, I never knowed anything so strange in all my life," said the deacon.

"It is really very strange," faltered hypocritical Doddie.

"I'll have a reg'lar search to-morrow," said Deacon Danrolph. "It must be somewhere around."

"Yes, it must," said Doddie, tremulously.

"Only," the deacon went on, slowly resuming his place before the fire, "I kind o' don' like to have the old clock stand still a single night. When I wake up, you know, it seems like it was sort o' talking to me in the stillness." The deacon looked thoughtfully at the fiery back log. Doddie fidgeted uneasily about the room, straightening tablecovers, setting back chairs, and thinking—oh, if he would only go to bed! As he sat there his eyelids began to droop and his head to nod somnolently. Doddie's eyes brightened up with a sparkle something like hope. "Child," he said suddenly, straightening up in the stiff back chair, "you'd better go to bed. I'll sit up a while longer till the logs burn out."

"But, father, I'm not sleepy."

"Go to bed, my child!" reiterated the deacon, with a good humored authority to brook no opposition; and Doddie crept out of the room ready to cry with anxiety and mortification.

"If Will will only keep quiet a little while longer," she thought, sitting on the stairs, while the moon streamed in chilly splendor. "Father sleeps so soundly—and he is sure to go to sleep in his chair—I could just steal in and release him as quietly as possible."

She sat there, her plump fingers interlaced, and her eyes fixed dreamily on the floor, while all the time her ears were strained to the utmost capacity to catch every sound in the kitchen beyond. Hark! was that the wail of the wind, or was it something to her literally "nearer and dearer." Yes; she could not be mistaken now; it was actually a snore.

Doddie rose softly to her feet with renewed hope. Noiselessly as the floating shadow she crossed the hall, opened the kitchen door and stole across the creaking boards of the floor. The candles were burnt out, but the shifting luster of the firelight revealed her father nodding before the fire with closed eyes and hands hanging at his sides.

"He's certainly asleep," thought Doddie.

With a heart that beat quick and fast, she drew the key from her pocket and proceeded, in spite of the nervous trembling of her fingers, to lift it into the lock. So absorbed was she that she never noticed the cessation of the heavy breathing—never saw the deacon start suddenly into wakefulness and look around him. Love is blind, and it is equally true that it is deaf. The deacon rose quickly up with a shrewd twinkle in his eyes, and Doddie gave a little frightened shriek, as a hand fell softly on her arm, possessing itself quietly of the key.

"Let me help you," said the deacon.

"Father, I—I have found the key," faltered Doddie, "and"—

"Found the key!" returned the surprised deacon. "Well, that's lucky; and now we can find out what's the matter with the clock."

Doddie's heart, throbbing so wildly a moment ago, seemed to stand still as her father turned the key and opened the door of the clock-case.

"Hallo!" exclaimed the deacon, as Mr. William Cabbock tumbled into the room. "So you was the matter with the clock, eh?"

"Yes, sir," said Will, composedly. "I hope I haven't seriously interfered with the works of the clock."

"You've seriously interfered with me!" said the deacon, waxing indignant. "What do you mean, sir, by hiding in my house like a thief!"

"Indeed, indeed, father!" cried Doddie, bursting into tears, "it wasn't his fault. He did not want to hide, but I put him there."

"You did, eh? And may I ask what for?"

"Father," faltered Doddie, rather irrelevantly, "I love him, and—he loves me!"

"Is that any reason why he should hide in the clock-case, miss?"

"No—but—father! Oh, father! I can never marry Mr. Stanley. He is so soft, and I"—

Doddie's tears finished the sentence for her. The deacon looked down (not unkindly) on her bowed head and the tender arm that supported it. Apparently, "the course of true love," roughly though it ran, was overwhelming all his own worldly-wise arrangements in its tide.

"And so you two young folks really think you love each other?" said the deacon, meditatively.

"I love her with all my heart and soul, sir," said Will Cabbock earnestly. "I'm not rich, I know, but I can work for her!"

"And I can work for myself, too, father," interposed Doddie, with eyes that shone like softened stars.

"And you said yourself, sir," went on Will, "that the stopping of the clock meant either a death or a marriage. Of course we don't want any deaths, so don't you think the most sensible thing we can do is to help on a marriage as soon as possible?"

The deacon laughed in spite of himself.

"It is late," he said. "Come around to-morrow morning, and we'll talk about it. No, Doddie, I'm not angry with you, child. I s'pose young folks will be young folks, and there's no use tryin' to stop them."

As the deacon rehung the pendulum and set the iron tongue of the old clock talking again, Will Cabbock paused on the doorstep to whisper to Doddie.

"What shall it be, Doddie, a death or a marriage?"

And she in turn whispered:

"A marriage, I hope."

"My darling!" said Will, "it's worth passing a lifetime behind the clock-case to feel as I do now."

Mrs. John Wachtel, an old resident of Lancaster, O., some twelve years ago ran a needle into her breast and failed to have it extracted, as it never occasioned her either pain or inconvenience. A few days since, however, the lady felt a strange pricking sensation in a bunion on one of her feet, and, upon examination, found the point of a needle protruding from the excrescence. With but little trouble it was taken out, and it appears to be the same needle she lost in her breast a dozen years ago.

A Vermont Bear Story.

We find the following in the *American Sportsman*:

Paul Robbins is a farmer by occupation, living in Winhall, Vermont, and, like many of that class living in a far-back settlement, has a taste for sporting, which he indulges as opportunity permits.

Taking advantage of a firm snow-crust, he left home one morning, accompanied by his two boys and dog, on an excursion chiefly to gather spruce gum, carrying an ax for felling trees, also a gun for a chance shot at rabbits and grouse. They had been several hours in the woods, and had secured a good bag of gum and game (no gum game), when their attention was plainly called by the peculiar and persistent barking of the dog. On approaching he was discovered at a hole in the snow leading to a den beneath the roots of a partly overturned tree, in which something possessing life and motion was dimly seen. A stick thrown into the den caused its occupant to change its position, but failed to disclose its identity. Surmising it to be a hedge-hog, Paul discharged the gun loaded with small shot at random in the den. Scarcely had the report died away when, amid a shower of snow and crust, out rushed, not a hedge-hog, but a big bear. Bruin, at first, seemed somewhat confused at being thus rudely aroused from his winter slumbers, and for a moment stood irresolute, then started on a run as fast as his stiffened limbs permitted. Paul, too, was startled at the unexpected result of his shot, but proved equal to the occasion by springing upon the animal's back, ax in hand, to dispatch him. As bruin started, the dog—our though he was—made furious attacks upon the flank and rear, while his master, clinging with one hand in the long thick fur, rained down lusty blows on bruin's sconce (using the poll of the ax so as not to injure the pelt) with the other. What with the many and sudden turnings of the bear in defending himself from the attacks of the dog, and contact with brush and tree, Paul was many times unhorsed, but gamely held his grip and as often recovered his position, ultimately administering the *coup de grace*, and coming out of the conflict with no damage, save a few bruises and rent garments. As an example of downright pluck, this exploit may fairly rank with that of "Old Put" and the wolf.

Rattlesnakes for Dinner.

There is nothing in which the sad and simple denizen of the far West so delights as in astonishing the tender Emerald immigrant. Fifteen of these wistful beings, fresh from the gorgeous civilization of the East, fluttered into a Virginia City restaurant the other day for breakfast. While they were studying the bill of fare a solemn Virginia citizen walked in and measured them with a glance. The opportunity was too delicious to resist. He sat down and loudly remarked: "Waiter, how long does a man have to wait before you come to take his order?" The ambling waiter shrieked, "All right, Mr. Terry; what'll have, Mr. Terry?" The pensive Terry instantly ordered in a tone of thunder the following picturesque dishes: "Baked horntoad, two broiled lizards on toast, with tarantula sauce; stewed rattlesnakes on the side." The waiter was acquainted with the ways of Virginia City, and without even the quiver of an eyelash observed to the Chinese menials in the kitchen: "Baked horned to-o-ad; two broiled lizards on to-o-ast, tran-n-tula sauce; stewed rattlesnakes on the si-i-de! For Mr. Terry—ver-r-ry nice and well done!" Mr. Terry's real breakfast, privately ordered presently appeared, and every individual immigrant choked himself and got a pain in his spine in looking over his shoulder in the vain effort to see the remarkable dish which the ingenious Terry was calmly enjoying.

Strange Suicide.

James McMahon, twenty-five years of age, jumped from the second outside gallery of the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and struck headforemost on the roof of the main building, a distance of at least 150 feet below. Of course he was killed instantly, his skull being terribly fractured. He leaped out so far as to almost clear the pediment of the central portico. One of the Capitol policemen recognized him as a poorly dressed man who had been about the building several days, and who looked as if he was not altogether of sound mind. The matter created a great deal of excitement in the Capitol. The terrific leap was witnessed by a number of people who were looking out of various windows commanding a view of the front part of the center building. The body was plainly visible on the roof during the time that elapsed before it could be reached.

McMahon had been studying at the Baltimore Catholic College for the priesthood, but was advised by his preceptors to return home. Latterly he had been working at the carpenter's trade with his brothers, and left his residence on the fatal day apparently in good health. The father, who was before the jury, was unable to account for his son's conduct.

Better Than His Master.

Here is a true and curious dog story. The other evening a reporter was going home late at night in the midst of most horrible weather, when he overtook a drunken man trying to walk along. He was followed by a mongrel cur, who kept at his heels and seemed to stagger like his master. The drunken man stopped and the dog began to bite at his legs. "Let me alone, will you?" cried the drunkard, "I'm going on after a rest," but the dog continued to tug at his trousers. The reporter stopped to see the end of this curious scene. "There, there!" cried the man at length, "I'm going on. You'll tear the breeches off me." He started, and the dog trotted at his heels. After a few yards the drunkard again stopped, and the same scene occurred, the dog growling and snapping until his master began to go forward. The reporter went a mile out of his way to see this intelligent dog take his master home, and saw him wag his tail with evident satisfaction as the drunkard reeled over his threshold.

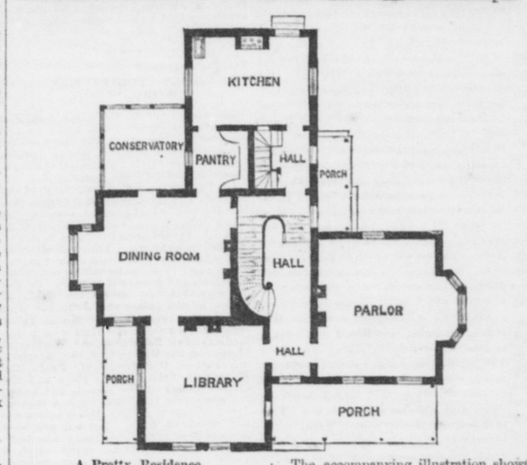
A Fatal Occupation.

The statement has been made by a Sheffield (England) physician, that the fork-grinders' employment is probably more fatal to human life than any other pursuit in England. According to this authority, there are generally from eight to ten individuals at work in the room in which this industry is carried on, and the dust which is created, composed of fine particles of stone and metal—the grinding being always performed on a dry stone—rises in clouds, and pervades the atmosphere to which the operatives are confined. The dust, which is thus every moment inhaled, gradually undermines the vigor of the constitution, and produces permanent disease of the lungs, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, cough, and a wasting of the animal frame, often at the early age of twenty-five, and the average longevity of fork-grinders is found not to exceed thirty years.

An editor out West complains that the sheep hawked around that section for sale haven't fat enough on them to furnish grease to lubricate the ankle-joint of a mosquito.

A Pretty Residence.

Much improvement has been made in the architectural design of new dwellings in the country of late. In former days a house was a house, no matter how it was put together; but nowadays if a new house is built the matter must be considered carefully, the architect must be consulted, and even if it is to be a cheap house it must be a pretty one and a convenient one. It has been settled that to build a house prettily and convenient costs no more than to have it put together without taste and with no convenience in the arrangements.



The accompanying illustration shows a view of a very desirable brick cottage, well suited for a suburban or farm house. The first story plan contains hall, parlor, dining-room, conservatory, kitchen, pantry, etc. The second contains three chambers, bedroom, bath room, and ample supply of closets. We are indebted to Messrs. A. J. Bicknell & Co., 27 Warren street, New York, publishers of the *Village Builder*, with supplement, which contains the elevations, plans, full specifications, form of contract, from which the design has been executed.

A Village on Ice.

A Michigan paper gives the following description of an arctic scene in that State: "The present season is peculiarly calculated to encourage the fishing business on the Saginaw river and the bay. Not many men in this region, whatever their position or business, feel as if they could afford to while away the winter months, if anything can be found by which an honest penny can be turned. Consequently the fishing business has received an unusual stimulus. To engage regularly in fishing with nets requires more capital than is to be found lying around loose every day in the lumber regions. From $1,000 to $5,000 may be very readily put into nets and other articles of outfit, but to spear fish through the ice is a business that may be taken up by even the impecunious with little or no trouble. The spear costs but a moderate sum, and almost any one can get a blanket or two. Then a shanty is needed, to be located on the ice in a convenient place, and to serve as a shelter and a resting place at night. To get up a shanty of common style requires about 150 feet of half-inch match ceiling. This makes a tight shanty and costs only about three dollars at the planing mills. Then two dollars more will furnish the balance of the material, and a small stove can be added at light cost. It will be seen that the fisherman can fit himself out at very little expense. If he has good luck he may pay for his entire outfit twice over in a day's spearing. A great many shanties are being added to the village on the ice of the bay. The floating settlement will doubtless be much larger this winter than ever before. In previous seasons, it will be remembered, the inhabitants of this village on the ice were numerous and ambitious enough to have a regular municipal organization, with a mayor, etc. We may expect the arrangements of this kind the present season to be at least as complete as ever before. The inevitable saloon was established in a convenient locality some time ago, and it would not be very surprising to hear that some ambitious fellow has erected a two-story hotel in the ice village and was about to open it with a grand ball."

A Broker's Letter.

There are some things that are so good that they deserve to be reprinted once a year, and that are always fresh at that. In this category we must class the following letter which purports to be the reply of a New York broker to the teacher of his son, who had written to ask his preference in the prescribed course of studies:

Sir: Yours to n'd & cont's noted. Don't want son to study str'n'my. T'won't pay. No ships run'g to stars, and no prospect of it. All bosh, if 'twon't h'lp trade. Also stop Latin & Greek. Boy'll kick up as such. L't'n words as petit larceny & delirium tremens, &c., soon 'nough he'r in Gold Bd. I'm bullish on 'rithm't'k, and T'k some stock in gr'm'r too, but I can make money 'nough without L't'n and G'k, etc. No use. I'm memb' St'k Exc'g, Chamb' Com', &c. Baboll's Arithm'tic is short of stock terms. Put boy thr'gh on margins, corn'rs Dr., Cr., ct. pr. ct,, cl'r house, Railr'ds, and Go'v'ts yourself, & go short on y'r Grk and Lt', &c., &. They're best md'ise for the street—always in dem'd here, I mean Dr. & Cr. etc. When term ends, please ship boy and B'ks by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. with B. L'd'g in hat, cons'g'n to——— B'd Street. Draw sight d'ft for bill. Money easy—st'ks stiff & short int'st cov'rd. Shall I get you long on 100 L. S. at 67? Boys tuition do for margin. Exc'nge o'sy. Yours, etc."

PNEUMONIA.—Pneumonia is now more prevalent and fatal in New York city and vicinity than it has been for a great number of years, the cause of this being atmospheric conditions akin to those which give rise to diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis. From the year 1805 to 1870 there was no marked increase in the disease, and since 1870 no decided increase has been noticed until the present year. The present epidemic commenced about the middle of last December, ninety-six persons dying of it during the week ending December 30th.

Perils of the Sound.

One does not have to go down to sea to encounter perils. During the late storm the propeller Woodward was caught in the ice in Long Island sound, and run on to a ledge at Falkner's island, on the Connecticut coast. The sharp point of the rock crushed through the hull and held the vessel tightly fixed upon the reef.

The crew escaped to the island, but the next morning returned to the steamer. Then the storm came on again and they could not reach the shore. There was nothing on board to eat, and the danger of being overwhelmed and crushed by the ice, which had piled up on the reef to the windward to the height of ten feet, became every moment more imminent. The men tried twice to launch their boat and return to the shore, but their efforts were frustrated by the dashing waves.

Capt. Brooks from the lighthouse saw the peril of the crew, and adopted speedy measures for their rescue. His two daughters, Mary and Nannie, aged eighteen and twenty years, came nobly to the rescue with the spirit of a genuine Ida Lewis. They aided their father in dragging the heavy lifeboat from the opposite side of the island over to the shore near the wreck. Although the mercury was at zero, with a biting northeast wind that the hardy seamen were scarcely able to withstand, the two young ladies bravely helped to bear the boat over the ice cakes to the open water, where it could be launched. A rope was thrown to the ship and made fast to the deck and also secured on shore, and by its aid the boat was rowed over the stormy waves to the vessel's side. The sailors were all taken off, and the lifeboat returned in the same manner. All were completely exhausted when they arrived on the island. But for the noble efforts of Capt. Brooks' family the crew must have perished. The day ended with a terrible snow storm. The succeeding day the weather was fine, and Capt. Brooks succeeded in getting word to the mainland by means of his solar telegraph, an instrument used by lighthouse keepers in conveying messages over short distances upon the water. It is simply a small looking-glass swung upon a frame, and when worked it is placed near the ground, so as to catch the reflection of the sun and flash it across to the operator on the shore. By the number and character of these flashes the meaning of the message is understood. Aid was promised from the mainland as soon as the sea would permit.

The Island of Madagascar.

The Queen of Madagascar is stated to have lately issued a proclamation ordering the enfranchisement of all persons enslaved since June 7th, 1865, "the year in which the convention with my cousins was completed." The proclamation further states that if such slaves desire to remain in the country they are at liberty to do so, as free citizens; if they desire to return whence they were brought, they can do so; and any one retaining them contrary to their will, after this notice, will incur a penalty of ten years in irons.

Some readers may find it convenient to be reminded that Madagascar is a great island, with an area estimated at 225,000 square miles—more than four times as large as England—lying to the southeast of the African continent. Very little is known of its early history. It was not until 1810, when the influence of one of its potentates grew predominant, that the island became commercially important to other countries. In 1816 the English entered into a treaty with Radama, King of the Hovas, against the slave trade with Mozambique, and English missionaries and a few English mechanics settled in the island. Radama was succeeded by Ranavolo I., a cruel and very anti-missionary spirited woman, and her proceedings led to active operations against her both by French and English. Her son succeeded her in 1862, but only to be strangled in the following year, when he was succeeded by his wife, who, with the Prime Minister—her husband—and a number of leading men, were baptized in 1869, and in the same year the chief idol was burned.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

Only One Vacancy---Political Status of the Members.

The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota completes the list of members of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress, with the exception of one disputed seat from Louisiana, claimed by Mr. Pinchback. The complete list is given below, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, Democrats in *italics*, and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Independent Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists, in SMALL CAPITALS:

THE SENATE.

Term ends.		Term ends.	
	ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.
'77.	*George Goldthwaite,*	'79.	*Lewis V. Bogy,*
'79.	George E. Spencer.	'81.	*Francis M. Cockrell.*
	ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.
'77.	Powell Clayton.	'76.	Phin. W. Hitchcock.
'79.	Stephen W. Dorsey.	'81.	Algernon S. Paddock.
	CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.
'79.	Aaron A. Sargent.	'79.	John P. Jones.
'81.	Newton Booth.	'81.	William Sharon.
	CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
'79.	Orris S. Ferry.	'77.	Aaron H. Cragin.
'81.	*William W. Eaton.*	'79.	B. Wadleigh.
	DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.
'77.	*Eli Saulsbury.*	'77.	F. T. Frelinghuysen.
'81.	*Thomas F. Bayard.*	'81.	*Theo. F. Randolph.*
	FLORIDIA.		NEW YORK.
'79.	Simon B. Conover.	'79.	Roscoe Conkling.
'81.	*Charles W. Jones.*	'81.	*Francis Kernan.*
	GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.
'77.	*Thomas M. Norwood.*	'77.	*Matt. W. Ransom.*
'79.	*John* H. *Gordon.*	'79.	*A. S. Merrimon.*
	ILLINOIS.		OHIO.
'77.	John A. Logan.	'79.	John Sherman.
'79.	Richard J. Oglesby.	'81.	*Allen G. Thurman.*
	INDIANA.		OREGON.
'79.	Oliver P. Morton.	'77.	*James K. Kelly.*
'81.	*Joseph E. McDonald.*	'79.	John H. Mitchell.
	IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.
'77.	George C. Wright.	'79.	Simon Cameron.
'79.	William B. Allison.	'81.	*William A. Wallace.*
	KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.
'77.	James M. Harvey.	'77.	Henry B. Anthony.
'79.	John J. Ingalls.	'81.	A. E. Burnside.
	KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.
'77.	John W. *Stevenson.*	'77.	Thos. J. Robertson.
'79.	*Thos. a C. McCreary.*	'79.	John J. Patterson.
	LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.
'77.	J. Rodman West.	'77.	*Henry Cooper.*
'79.	A vacancy.	'81.	*Andrew Johnson.*
	MAINE.		TEXAS.
'79.	Lot M. Morrill.	'77.	Morgan C. Hamilton
'81.	Hannibal Hamlin.	'81.	*Samuel B. Maxey.*
	MARYLAND.		VERMONT.
'79.	*George R. Dennis.*	'79.	Justin S. Morrill.
'81.	Wm. *Pinckney Whyte.*	'81.	George F. Edmunds.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.
'77.	George S. Boutwell.	'77.	*John W. Johnson.*
'81.	Henry L. Dawes.	'81.	*Robert E. Withers.*
	MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.
'77.	Thomas W. Ferry.	'77.	*Henry G. Davis.*
'81.	Isaac P. Christiancy	'81.	*Allen T. Caperton.*
	MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.
'77.	William Windom.	'77.	Timothy O. Howe.
'81.	S. J. R. McMillan.	'81.	Angus Cameron.
	MISSISSIPPI.		
'77.	James L. Alcorn.		
81.	Blanch K. Bruce.		

SUMMARY.

	Forty-third Congress.	Forty-fourth Congress.
Republicans	49	41
Democrats	20	28
Independents	4	4
Vacancy	1	1

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The beginning of things is in our own power, but the end thereof reateth at God's disposing.

There is a transcendant power in example. We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.

It requires less piety to speak an hour on a convention platform than to visit the tenement house of the poor from cellar to garret.

It was the cry of a dying man, whose life had been poorly spent: "Oh, that my influence could be gathered up and buried with me!"

A beautiful answer was given by a little Scotch girl. When her class in school was examined, she replied to the question, "What is patience?" "Wait a wee, and dinna weary."

Slander is a poison which extinguishes charity, both in the slanderer and in the person who listens to it; so that a single calumny may prove fatal to an infinite number of souls, since it kills not only those who circulate it, but also all those who do not reject it.—*St. Bernard.*

The first years of every man's business or professional life are years of education. They are intended to be in the order of nature and Providence. Doors do not open to a man until he is prepared to enter them. The man without a wedding garment may get in surreptitiously, but he immediately goes out with a flea in his ear. We think it is the experience of most successful men who have watched the course of their lives in retrospect, that whenever they have arrived at a point where they were thoroughly prepared to go up higher, the door to a higher place has swung back of itself, and they have heard the call to enter. The old die, or voluntarily retire for rest. The best men who stand ready to take their places will succeed to their position and its honors and emoluments.—*Dr. Holland.*

John Mitchel and Dr. Kenealy.

John Mitchel and Dr. Kenealy have been elected to the British Parliament. These events, says the New York *Herald*, will cause great excitement in England, and the election of Mr. Mitchel will command attention everywhere, as it involves constitutional questions of deep importance. Dr. Kenealy, who is so well known as the counsel for the claimant in the Tichborne case, was chosen from Stoke-on-Trent by a majority of two thousand—an unexpected victory for a man who has so lately been driven out of his profession; but Mr. Mitchel's triumph is far more startling. Dr. Kenealy has sought from the people a vindication from the accusations of his fellow barristers; but Mitchel has appealed against the sentence of the Crown itself. His election to the House of Commons from Tipperary, without opposition, appears to be understood by the English government as a defiance. Mr. Dyke moved in the English House for copies of all the documents connected with the trial and conviction of John Mitchel in 1848, and with his escape from Van Dieman's Land. This motion was adopted by a vote of one hundred and seventy-four to thirteen, and the debate shows that the government is determined to regard him as an escaped felon, and to deny on that ground his eligibility to election. In execution of this policy Mr. Disraeli moved that a new writ of election be ordered for Tipperary county. Both cases are singular examples of the way the whirligig of time brings about its revenges, and their progress will be watched with as much interest in America as in Ireland or England.

The Vesper Bell.

To the traveler in Spanish America the striking of the vesper bells exercises a potent charm. As the usage requires every one to halt, no matter where he may be, at the first stroke of the bell, to interrupt his conversation, however important, and listen without stirring until the conclusion of the chime, the singularity of a whole population surprised in a moment as it comes and goes, held in a state of petrifaction, and paralyzed as if by an encounter, may be imagined. On every side you see gestures interrupted, mouths half opened for the arrested remark, smiles lingering or passing into an expression of prayer; you would fancy them a nation of statues. A town in South America at the tinkle of the Angelus resembles the city in the "Arabian Nights" whose inhabitants are turned into stones. The magician here is the bell-ringer; but hardly has the vibration ceased when a universal murmur arises from these thousands of oppressed lungs. Hands meet hands, question seeks answer, conversations resume their course; horses feel the loosened bridle and paw the ground; dogs bark, babies cry, the fathers sing, the mothers chatter. The accidental turns thus given to conversation are many.

THE RED MAN.

An Eastern View of "Lo" and his Position---How the New Tribes Organize.

The New York *Tribune* has a chapter on the red men of the West. It goes on to show all that is done for the Indians and then tells us: He complains that there is not enough of him, and that he cannot repeat as he would. A noble Sioux, for instance, whose share of the appropriation, before it goes through the usual sweating process, is about sufficient to support a small family in Madison avenue, finds that when the bounty which this great and glorious government gives him for being red in color, and handy with hair, and wearing only one garment, reaches him, it will hardly buy a drink of the commonest whisky. So he moves away and organizes another tribe. The Department of the Interior hears of his dissatisfaction and forthwith sends a commission out to meet him and negotiate with him. Discovered in the stage of intoxication, at which the imagination is most active and numbers are of small consequence, he answers mathematical conundrums in the large way of a lord of the soil. The department recognizes him as a tribe and calls him, for instance, the Teton Sioux. He says there are 1,400 lodges of him. The department at once estimates eight souls to a lodge and computes him at 11,200. What could the department do then but ask for an appropriation of $500,000 for him? The amount was voted. Parties were sent out from the department to find this Teton Sioux and present him, on behalf of the government, with $500,000, less mileage and expenses of the commission. The expedition failed.

The Teton Sioux, who was 11,200, had gone away, and the committee, which comprised some of the best talent in the department, could not find him. They found another one, however, who was reasonably sober, and was only about 6,000 Teton Sioux. They came back and made an appropriation of $200,000 to him, and sent it to him by the usual channels. Nothing has since been heard of him, but it is supposed that he got tired, as well of being so many as of waiting so long, and suffered absorption into some tribe, or perhaps a sea change into something rich and strange. Nothing so kindles the enthusiasm of the Interior department as the knowledge that a Teton Sioux is wandering through Montana or Dakota in a state of savage unrest. Immediately a committee from the department goes for the Teton, finds him nomadic and discontented, says to him, "How many art thou, O Teton?" and conjures him by his expectation of a lodge in the happy hunting-grounds to enter into a treaty and consent to accept an appropriation from the government. Having obtained his reluctant consent to receive aid from the oppressor, the department gets an appropriation and divides it among deserving persons.

Who would not, under such circumstances, be an Indian—or at least an Indian agent? Who would not unite with the poet in the aspiration, "I want to be an Indian and with the Indians stand!" Let us mourn that the red men are disappearing from the whisky shops of the frontier, but let us give the Indian agents the credit they deserve for making the most of them while they remain.

Value of Mineral Products.

The aggregate value of all the minerals mined in the whole world amount at present to $1,000,000,000 per year; of this coal alone is worth nearly two-thirds, say, $666,000,000; the rest one-third, or about $333,000,000. Gold stands at the head of the list, the value of this metal mined per year being about $100,000,000; next is iron ore, being at present $70,000,000; but of no mineral is the production so largely increased as that of iron, and it will soon surpass in value that of gold. It has increased during the last seven years from eighteen to twenty-eight, while coal has increased from eighteen to twenty-five, and gold remained about as it was. The production of steel increased from eighteen to fifty-four, proving the progress of industry in general in which steel is the main agent.

A Snow Palace.

At the Clipper Gay hay-yard, in a Nevada city, a number of boys have been at work for two or three days in tunneling into a large snow bank. In the center of this they have excavated a large chamber. Adjoining this are halls and galleries, and in these are numerous windows in the shape of port-holes. The outside of the drift has been hewn into shape, and altogether the palace is a very elaborate and complicated affair. A grand reception and concert was given in the palace, the interior of which was brilliantly lighted up with candles placed in a candelabra formed of snow. The palace and the entertainment attracted a great number of spectators.

Eggs.

An English paper very considerately recommends an increased consumption of eggs as food. It says: Excellent sandwiches may be made of hard-boiled eggs and brown bread and butter; eggs spread on toast are fit food for kings; a poached egg—that is, one dropped from the shell into hot water—is not only clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel; eggs are better flavored without salt or pepper, a little sweet butter being the best dressing; persons who eat eggs freely may live to the age of eighty or ninety; and lastly, eggs contain much phosphorous, and are the best food for those persons who are deficient in brains.

A Madman on Trial for Murder.

Solomon Spyer was arraigned some time ago for killing George How in the insane department of the almshouse, in Philadelphia, on November 5, 1874. A plea of insanity was entered, and a jury, which was impaneled in the case, was sworn to pass upon that question, the killing not being denied. Physicians and employees of the almshouse testified that the defendant was an incurable maniac, and had been insane for ten years.

The jury found the accused to be of unsound mind, and the judge ordered his removal to the State lunatic asylum.

Liabilities of Married Women.

The New York Assembly has passed the bill providing for rights and liabilities of married

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., March, 18, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*
Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Erie, September 8th.

The spring elections all over the state of New York, show democratic gains.

Another great outrage has been perpetrated in Alabama—a negro was expelled from the Legislature, because he had bargained to do certain things for $300. This is too bad—the expelling—now then let's have an old fashioned howl.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee legislature to tax all bachelors $10 per year. The money to go to the school fund of the county where collected. Let all the old maids rejoice.

The New Hampshire election has gone republican—this was effected by the temperance vote going for Cheney, the republican candidate for governor, who is elected by a small majority.

Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace has been appointed in the United States Senate on the Committee of Appropriations, on Manufactures, and on the Revision of the Laws of the United States.

The Radicals have fixed upon Wednesday, the 26th day of May, as the time for holding their State Convention. They will hold it in Lancaster, in Fulton's Opera House, and nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

Wells, Fargo & Co., gives the production of bullion for 1874 on the "Pacific slope" at $74,400,000, of which $26,350,000 is gold, and the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $2,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

Shacknasty Jim, Scarface Charlie, Steamboat Frank and other Modoc Indians were at the executive mansion a few days ago to shake hands with the President—having no other business. These Modoc leaders might come to Centre county, and have a shake with the members of the tribe here.

The Ohio State Grange met at Columbus on 9th. The aggregate number in attendance was between 500 and 600. The annual report of the Secretary shows that, at the beginning of the official year, there were 517 granges in Ohio. Now there are 1,146 in good working order, with 65,000 members. Every county in the State is represented.

The senate committee on foreign relations reported on 11th, the Hawaiian reciprocity with an amendment providing that permission shall not be given to any other nation to acquire any naval or coaling station within those islands, and recommended its ratification.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, member of Congress from the 20th Congressional District, composed of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre counties, has been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that there is a vacancy in the Naval Academy from the District he represents, and he is requested to recommend a candidate for appointment.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Office show that the number of distilleries in operation February 1, was 356, with a daily capacity of 200,779 gallons. March 1st there were 406 distilleries, with a daily capacity of 295,817 gallons, showing an increase of 50 distillerries, with a daily capacity of 95,038 gallons.

Under the section of the new law for the resumption of specie payments, directing the retirement of outstanding legal tenders amounting to 80 per cent. of the national bank notes issued until the whole volume of legal tenders is reduced to $300,000,000, Secretary Bristow will shortly direct the retirement of about $1,250,000 of legal-tenders, or 80 per cent. of the amount of national bank notes already issued under the provisions of this law. These legal tenders will be taken from the cash in the Treasury, cancelled and burned by the proper officer of the Department.

The Washington Republican is Grant's organ. It is advocating a third term for Grant. It also advocated the adoption of the force bill. Why? Because, to use its own language, "the passage of the bill is required to preserve to the Radical party the electoral votes of the Southern States." And it further says: "Remember, if the Democrats carry the Southern States, as they will if the White League usurpation in some of them is not suppressed, it will require only fifty Democratic electoral votes from the Northern States to elect a Democratic President." Two things are herein shown—that Grant is a candidate for the third term, and that the "force bill" was a part of the plan to elect him, by putting the Southern States in such shape that Grant could use the military to aid his office holders in the plot of re-electing him.

The opinion of our business men that there was to be an early and encouraging revival of trade generally, is confirmed by an elaborate article in that observing paper the New York Bulletin. It says that while business is awaiting the advent of better weather, there are a number of encouraging signs. In the dry goods trade a hopeful feeling prevails, and the weight of opinion among merchants indicates a fair and safe business. The jobbing trade, although opening two or three weeks later than usual, has commenced with fair prospects, stocks in the hands of retailers throughout the country being exceptionally small. In the metal trade there is a feeling of some doubt as to the outlook, but a disposition to hope for some improvement over the present stagnation. Most of the eastern producers of iron are inclined to hold for rather higher prices, in view of a prospective cutting off of supplies consequent upon the coal strike, the Bulletin adds: "So far as respects a majority of the trades, we seem to have reached a condition in which a fair show of activity would greatly strengthen confidence and create a marked revival of business. The croaking distrust respecting the solvency of commercial firms has had but very partial confirmation of the frequency of failures; and what misgivings do remain would quickly disappear if the volume and character of business were sufficient to satisfy creditors that a living profit was being realized. There is reason to hope that this bar to complete confidence may be removed by the results of the spring business."

Judge Orvis held court at Bedford, week before last, and the Bedford people and bar were very favorably impressed with the manner in which he presided upon the bench and the legal ability displayed by the Judge. A banquet was gotten up in honor of him before he left. In another column we copy from the Bedford Gazette further particulars.

The Beecher trial is now in its eleventh week, and not near over yet. Any body elses case would have played out in two weeks at longest. Well, who cares how long it does take, we ain't reading it, and we pity him or *her* who does.

NOT SATISFIED.

The radical journals are not satisfied with the democratic House at Harrisburg. They keep up a continued grumbling. Not that they can charge it with being corrupt; not that it is engaged in legislative jobs; not that it has appropriated the public funds in a manner to be gobbled up by individuals for their private pockets—these radical discontents are not scolding at the democratic House because it has been guilty of any of these things, as has been the custom of the radicals during the last fifteen years while in power at Harrisburg. But, strange to say, they are complaining that it has only passed three or four bills! All the better. Just what the people desired long ago—fewer laws and no corruption. The people were disgusted with annual pamphlet laws of 2000 pages, which puzzle the sharpest lawyer to tell what they were all about. If the enactments of the last fifteen years of radical rule were all placed upon one pile they would rival the pyramid of Cheops in height, and would offer matter enough to build breastworks around the state capital, against the next invasion.

Then these radical journals grumble because the legislature intends to adjourn to-day, 18th, thus saving thousands of dollars fooled away on prolonged sessions, such as we had in the past, when you could scarce drive them out of Harrisburg. Let the session of the legislature be shorter still—all the legislation that the people really need can be done in four weeks. The long sessions of the past were to plunder, breed corruption, play poker, carouse, and furnished a magnificient opportunity for lazy office holders to idle away time at the expense of the people.

The New Constitution was ratified by the people to correct such abuses, and the democratic House, in its work has only come up to the spirit of that instrument and to the wishes of the people—short sessions and less legislation. Let the croakers grumble.

CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL.

Under the above head the Baltimore Gazette has an article which will interest readers of the Reporter. The Gazette says: The introduction of the bituminous coal of the Kittaning coal company, from the Franklin and Beaver collieries of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, at a price that brings it into competition with the products of our Cumberland mines, is an event of no little interest to our citizens. These mines are 227 miles from Baltimore, and if the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies will make such a contract, as to rates and provide such terminal facilities as will guarantee the delivery of the coal, for shipment at tidewater, at a profit, and, consequently, the premacy of the trade, its activity on both sides of the harbor would give a tremendous impetus to our manufactures and commerce.

The whole matter of the introduction of this new source of supply of bituminous coal turns upon the determination of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies to encourage this trade, and to enter, in spite of the longer distance to the Clearfield mines, into a healthy and bold competition with the Cumberland operators. That the Kittaning company has the desire and the ability to make heavy shipments to this market there can be no doubt whatever. Their coal lands cover 5,000 acres; they have been for a considerable period in successful operation; are now mining some 250,000 tons a year; own 231 eight wheel coal cars, and have the means, appliances and capacity to extend their operations to 1,000,000 tons per annum. Their principal markets at present are Philadelphia and New York and among the steamships in the latter city which use this coal are those of the White Star line and the Pacific mail steamship company. They are now looking to Baltimore as a new field of enterprise, and as soon as the rates for transportation were put sufficiently low to warrant the experiment they sent their agent here, Mr. W. J. Smith, to make sales to consumers and for shipment to the West Indies and elsewhere. The coal is said to be of excellent quality for steam generating purposes, leaving little ash, and being entirely free from slate or sulphur. As far as it has been tested here it seems to have given great satisfaction, and it is certainly for the interest of our city that the sale of this competitive coal—assuming it to be all that is claimed for it—should be encouraged. This would not interfere with the sale of our own Cumberland coal, but would increase the demand for it. The greater the quantity of coal that is brought to the market the larger the trade will grow. The enormous commerce in anthracite at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, is proof of this. Vessels come there from all the coast-wise ports to load with that species of fuel, and from the activity which its docks and wharves present, it has built up a populous city where but thirty years ago was an outlying suburb. The wealth of England, and the prosperity of her manufactures, said MacCulloch, many years ago, are based upon her abundant supply of coal. In like manner, it is this abundant supply of coal that has made Pennsylvania the chief state of the Union for the production of iron, and Philadelphia not only a great manufacturing city, but the great mart for the export of coal, and next to coal, petroleum. Our advantages in respect to bituminous coal are greater than those of Philadelphia in respect to anthracite, and as between us and Philadelphia, so far as the last mentioned fuel is concerned, the distance is only some thirty odd miles in favor of Philadelphia. Our geographical position for the distribution of both species of coal is superior to that of our sister city, and if the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies in pursuance of that vigorous policy which they have recently proclaimed, will enter extensively into the transportation, not only of bituminous coal from the Clearfield county mines, but also of anthracite of the best quality from the nearest accessible coal fields, at rates that will afford the shippers a reasonable profit, we may yet hope to see our port rival that of Philadelphia as a market for coal both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and for shipment coastwise and to foreign countries.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ITS LIMITATIONS.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

There appears to be much apprehension as to the meaning of the Civil Rights bill, which is causing trouble among many classes of people who think its provisions embrace their occupations, as among the ignorant negroes, who are taught to believe by the designing whites, who pretend to be their friends, that their rights and privileges under the law are without limit.

The bill limits the rights of negroes to Inns, Public Conveyances by land or water, and Theatres or other places of public amusement.

An Inn is described by all lexicographers as a house where travelers may obtain shelter, lodging, and entertainment for money. A restaurant, where people may obtain food and drink, or a drinking house, where liquors are sold, is not an inn, unless the proprietors furnish their houses as lodging places for travelers. Neither of these comes under the law at all.

A day or two since, at the annual commencement of one of our medical schools, some negroes obtained tickets of invitation through their white friends—very improperly. The tickets were personal and not transferable. They were doubtless given for the purpose of raising a disturbance, and the negroes demanded and obtained admission. Now, exhibitions of that kind are not "public amusements," and the negroes had no right there unless they had received from the faculty personal cards of invitation, and they should have been refused admission promptly and firmly.

Some trouble has also arisen in barber shops. A barber shop is not a place of public amusement, and however much a negro may desire the luxury of being shaved by a white man, he has no right under the law to demand it.

The negro, if left to himself, would not give trouble under any law. All the trouble will arise from designing white men who will incite the negro to these intrusions for the purpose of robbing him of his hard earnings, or of using him in politics.

THE PINCHBACK - KELLOGG-GRANT-CASEY SQUABBLE.

Washington, March 9.—The debate on the admission of Pinchback was continued by the Senate to-day. Mr. Morton continued and finished his remarks in favor of admitting Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. Merrimon followed with a statement of the precedents against the admission of the claimant in this case. The debate will go on to-morrow. The friends of Pinckback here are confident that he will be admitted on a prima facie case, and claim that they have a majority of two for him. They assert that Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, will be found voting on their side.

It is alleged here that Kellogg, Packard and Casey are at work to prevent the admission of Pinchback, Kellogg still having hopes of getting the place, and Casey also being hopeful. The White House influence is in favor of the recognition of Kellogg, but not for admission of Pinchback. The latter is using his influence at home to annoy and frighten Kellogg, and the whole crowd seem to be very much more disorganized than ever before. At present Pinchback is certainly the strongest politician in Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

It is not probable that a vote will be taken on the resolution for admission of Pinchback until after the result of the arbitration now being held in New York is known. Should the arbitrators agree to the seating of the conservative members of the legislature thrown out by the returning board of Louisiana. It is said the republican senators will turn in and vote for seating Pinchback.

The seating of the conservatives would of course give the legislature a democratic majority on joint ballot, and, should Pinchback be rejected, would elect a democratic senator. There are a number of republican senators who are already on record as against Pinchback, and the difficulty will be to get them to change.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

Washington, March 9.—The President did not, as has been stated, veto the bill for the equalization of bounties except in withholding his signature. He had, however, prepared the draft of a message in pencil but which was thrown aside by him without being copied for transmission to the house, where the bill originated. The draft is as follows:

House bill No. — is herewith returned without my approval for the reasons: First, that it appropriated from the treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for the current wants; secondly, I do not believe that any considerable portion of the ex-soldiers, who it is supposed will be the beneficiaries of this appropriation, are applicants for it, but rather it would result more in a measure for the relief of the claim agents and middle men, who intervene or would intervene to collect the bounties granted by it.

Later returns from New Hampshire indicate that there is no election of governor by the people. The democrats elected two of the three Congressmen. The election of governor now devolves upon the legislature, which is republican and will doubtless elect Cheney the republican candidate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The latest returns from New Hampshire show no republican victory at all, as at first supposed. The democrats elect two of the three congressmen—a gain of one for our party.

The latest figures on the House give 191 Republicans and 179 Democrats, with four towns—Clarksville, Errol, Pittsburg, and Hart's location—to hear from. These are supposed to return five representatives. All but one of them—Pittsburg, which may be considered doubtful—elect Democrats.

The Senate stands five Republicans to five Democrats, with no choice in the Second and Fourth.

The Council stands three Democrats and two Republicans.

On the vote for Governor the candidates, Cheney and Roberts, ran within 100 of each other, and the votes of each exceed 39,000. The prohibition vote will be about 300 when all the towns are in.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

In a recent charge delivered by Judge Rowe, of Franklin county, principles were set forth which will serve as a guide to teachers and scholars in their conduct toward each other. Appended is a synopsis of the charge.

That the teacher beat his pupil by striking him with a flat and not heavy ruler, is admitted and justified on the ground of the authority of a schoolmaster, to correct his scholars for misbehavior or disobedience, in a reasonable manner. And the law is that a parent may correct his child, or a schoolmaster his scholar, in a reasonable manner.

The prosecution, allowing this to be the law, insists that the punishment inflicted on this lad by his teacher and master was excessive and disproportionate.

To consider the law of the case a little more fully: It is laid down that a schoolmaster may, in a reasonable manner, correct his scholars. But the correction or chastisement must be reasonable, and not disproportionate of the case at the time.

A schoolmaster is liable criminally, if in inflicting punishment upon his pupil he goes beyond the limit of reasonable castigation and either in the mode or degree of correction, is guilty of an unreasonable or disproportionate violence or force, and whether the punishment was excessive under the circumstances of any case is a question for the jury.

The chastisement must not exceed the bounds of due moderation, either in the measure of it or in the instrument made use of, and regard must be had to the age and strength of the pupil corrected.

The law reposes in a teacher the power of inflicting punishment, and makes him the judge of the occasions when punishment is necessary; but it will not allow him to gratify his own evil passions, and requires him in inflicting corporal punishment to exercise a reasonable judgment and discretion, and he must be governed as to the mode and severity of the punishment, by the nature of the offense, the age, size and apparent powers of endurance of the pupil.

A teacher has not the right to inflict so much punishment as is necessary to secure obedience to his rules or orders if that would require him to inflict a cruel or unreasonable or merciless chastisement. And to make him criminally liable it is not necessary he should have acted from vindictive feeling, passion or ill will. Even if his sole object was to promote discipline in his school he is not allowed to effect that by a cruel or immoderate castigation. Other means must be resorted to, and effectual means may be found.

Whether the use of the rod in school is advisable is with some a debatable question. But it is a question with which we have nothing to do. The law allows it. Those who have in their especial charge the great interests of education in our state have not asked that the law in this respect be changed.

The jury ought not to undertake to measure in strict scales the precise punishment deserved, and to hold the defendant responsible if he in the least exceeded that. Even if the jury should think the correction severer than under the circumstances as they see them, they would have administed or approved, yet unless it was in its mode or measure immoderate and unreasonable it would not be criminal. Regard ought to be had to the teacher's judgment made with a full view of all the circumstances, the past conduct and the manifested disposition of his scholar. The court and jury can never or but rarely have so complete a view of all the facts as the teacher.

Every intendment therefore ought to be made in his favor, and he ought only to be held culpable when it appears beyond a reasonable doubt that the punishment was immoderate and disproportionate.

LOCAL OPTION.

In the state senate on 15, an act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, came up on second reading, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Cooper to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the bill offered by him Saturday.

Mr. Bechtel said that he thought he should explain his vote. He was in favor of a fair, honest license law, but not in favor of this amendment, which would change every local law now existing in the state. By its provisions the man residing in a borough or town of 500 taxibles must pay $250 license, simply because he resides in such borough or town, while a man who happens to live in a township with 1,000 or more taxables has only to pay $150, and in a county of 100,000 inhabitants or less the license would be $150, while in one of larger population the license would be $300; a distinction without either reason or justice. That by section eleven every person before obtaining license would be obliged to file a bond with two sureties in the sum of $3,000, conditional for the payment of all penalties that attach to the conduct of a hotel keeper; the object evidently being to prevent the hotels in the rural districts from obtaining any license, as their proprietors could furnish no such unreasonable and excessive bond, and in this way the business would be put on the hands of the larger dealers exclusively. He also called attention to the absurdity of section seven, providing that any person causing "the intoxication in whole or in part of any other person" shall be liable to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may care and provide for such intoxicated person.

Mr. Payne said he had a duty to perform towards his constituents, but a higher duty in discharge in the interest of morality and good government. He felt it his duty to vote against repeal, if he was driven to choose between it and the license laws, which are of no effect. It would cost him the best friends he had, his seat in the senate and his political preferment, but let them go. He could leave them but he could not leave his conscience.

Mr. Yerkes questioned whether any one would believe that the proposed law was better than the old ones. Laws that the moral sentiment of the people would not enforce in was useless to increase in severity. He did not regard these propositions as superior or equal to the act of 1856.

Mr. Newmyer had voted once for local option and once against it. He supposed when the local option law was passed that its provisions were fair and still thought so. The principle it involved had already been recognized in the senate this session in the passage of another law. He should vote for the pending amendment.

Mr. Cooper would vote for the amendment to the amendment, as it was offered with a view to give every senator an opportunity to place himself on the records for or against the repeal of local option. It was known that a majority of the senators were in favor of repeal, but if he must fall back he would do so fighting.

Mr. Wood wanted the people to understand that a barrier had been thrown in the way of an honest vote, not by democrats but republicans; not because the latter were temperence men, but for purposes of political trickery. They were seeking to carry water to temperence men and whiskey to whisky men.

The amendment was lost, the vote being,

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson (Crawford), Anderson, (Allegheny), Cooper, Cutler, Jones, Maciay, M'Clellan, M'Kinley, M'Mullan, M'Neill, Newmyer, Rockwell, Rutan, Strang, Watson, Winslow and Yeakle—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Aibright, Alexander, Bechtel, Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan, Crouse, Dill, Dunkle, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Lamon, Lemon, M'Kibben, Nagle, Payne, Playford, Rowland, Shimer, Waream, Wood, Yerkes and Yutzy—25.

Mr. Crouse moved to amend by striking out the third section and substituting the following;

That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county, as follows, to wit:

All cases where the classification shall be $10,000 or more shall constitute the first class and pay $1,000; where the classification shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000, the second class, and shall pay $600, where the classification shall be $6,000 and not more than $8,000, the third class, and shall pay $300; where the classification shall be $4,000 and not more than $6,000, the fourth class and shall pay $200, where the classification shall be less than $4,000, the fifth class, and shall pay $100. Provided, That no license shall be less than $100.

Provided further, that any person licensed to practice or any portion of a year shall pay a pro rata share of the license fee and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year, and provided further that no license for bottlers shall be less than $100.

Agreed to by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Anderson, (Allegheny), Anderson, (Crawford), Chalfant, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lemon, M'Clellan, M'Mullen, M'Neil, Payne, Playford, Reckwell, Roebuck, Rutan, Strang, Waream, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle and Yutzy—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright Bechtel, Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout, Maclay, M'Kibben, M'Kinley, Nagle Newmyer, Rawlan, Shimer, Stanton, Wood and Yerkes—17.

The amendment of Mr. Cooper as amended was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson (Alleghany), Anderson (Crawford), Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkle, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lemon, M'Clellan, M'Kinley, M'Mullen, M'Neil, Newmyer, Payne, Reckwell, Roebuck, Rutan, Stang, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle and Yutzy—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Bechtel Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout, Maclay, M'Kibben, Nagle, Playford, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Waream, Wood and Yerkes—18

On motion of Mr. Cooper the title was amended by adding "and to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," and the bill ordered transcribed for third reading.

It is now formally announced that the convention between the governments of Spain and the United States in relation to the dispute growing out of the capture of the Virginius and the murder of a portion of her crew by Spanish officials, has been signed at Madrid and was to have been ratified on Thursday King Alfonso has been recognized by the American government, and an indemnity amounting to $84,000 is to be paid by spain to the relatives of the victims of that terrible massacre. The English government accepted a similar indemnity, at the rate £500 for each white subjects killed and £300 for the blacks. Whether this discrimination was made in the arrangement of the demand of our government is not disclosed.

The treasury received fifty dollars money from a former member of company A 106th Pennsylvania volunteers.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Fuss in a Barber's shop.

[*Richmond Whig, March* 2.]

Last night, about 8,30 o'clock, three negroes walked into Heckler's barber shop, on the corner of Broad and Seventh streets. One of them, Elias Page, ordered one of the barbers (a colored man) in a very peremptory manner to shave him, and then threw himself down in a chair. The barber told him he might sit there all night before he would get him to shave him. A large crowd gathered in front of the shop to witness the result. Captain Disney being notified, sent Sergeant Hall and Policemen at once dispersed the crowd, telling them that while they (the policemen) had nothing to do with the Civil Rights bill, yet they had the right to keep them from blocking up the sidewalk. Page and his party upon seeing this quietly sneaked out of the barber shop and left. The barber-shop in question is kept by Mr. Heckler, a white man, and he employs colored barbers. This was the first time any colored man ever attempted to get shaved there. The crowd which gathered in front of his shop was very large (about one hundred and fifty people), and was composed of whites and blacks. Some time before the same party of negroes went into Mattern's bar-room, on Broad near Sixth, and called for drinks, asking the price. The bar-keeper charged them 25 cents per drink, which they refused to pay, and left without drinking, first taking down the name and number of the house. They then went to Euker's and Manly's barrooms and obtained drinks at both places. Page, the ring-leader, is a big and ill-featured negro, who has heretofore professed to hold his race in great contempt.

An Attempt to Enter the Virginia Senate Chamber.

[*Richmond Enquirer, March* 3.]

A negro man and three very black women walked into the Senate Chamber on Thursday while that body was in session, and boldly marched towards the privileged seats. The Sergeant-at-Arms politely suggested that they would find excellent seats in the gallery, but the man insisted upon his right to go where he chose, and only desisted when informed that he would be forcibly ejected. He and his convoy then strutted out in great rage.

The Bar Room Case in Wilmington.

[*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, March* 5.]

On Wednesday night some negroes entered the saloon of Mr. W. H. Gerken on North Front street and called for drinks, which were not furnished them. The first was a man named Charles Owners, whose occupation no one seems to know. He left and was followed by one Williams, a dray man, Jim Taylor, a shoemaker; Scipio Hill a gentleman of elegant leisure. Of course it looks like a put up job. Yesterday a warrant was issued by United States Commissioner McQuigg for the arrest of Mr. Gerken, upon an affidavit made by Francis Holmes avers "that William H. Gerken, a keeper of a licensed public liquor saloon on north Front street, in the city of Wilmington State of North Carolina, did on the third day of march. A. D., 1875, deny to him the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges enjoyed by the white portion of the public, in his said saloon, by refusing to sell to him a glass of liquor, called for by him, and that the only ground or cause of refusal was because he was a citizen of color, contrary to the statutes of the United States, made and provided."

Two Gentlemen And a White Man,

[*Richmond Enquirer.*]

On Thursday a white man and two negro men—all well dressed—entered a saloon on Broad street, not far from the theatre, and the white man called for three brandy cocktails. The industrious dispenser of spirituous comfort briskly compounded the fluids and set before the negroes two glasses. "I called for three glasses," said the white man. "Yes," replied the bar-keeper, "I'm sorry we can not accommodate you, but we only sell to gentlemen." The negroes grinned and imbibed, and then followed their exasperated friend and brother to the street.

High Priced Drinks.

[*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*]

Last evening a party of ten negroes, headed by Richmond Hale, called at the saloon of Lextus Henson, colored, on Ellis street, and asked for drinks. Lextus at once told them that was a white man's bar, and that they ought not to try and injure his business in that way. His scale of prices, he said, was as follows: Beer, $1 per glass, whiskey, $2,50 per drink, brandy, $5. The darkies after some little chin music retired to the street, where they engaged in earnest conversation. Finally two of the party returned to the saloon, put down $2 on the counter, and called for two glasses of beer. Lextus peremptorily refused to let them have it. They then left muttering something about "$500," and a "new suit of clothes."

A Peculiar Interpretation.

[*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*]

A conductor coming south on the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad one evening this week was much amused by encountering a new interpretation of the Civil Rights bill. A colored man got aboard at one of the way stations, and in due time was approached by the ticket-puncher with

"Your fare, sir."

"I don't pay no fah, sah," was the prompt reply.

"Why not?," sharply inquired the conductor.

"Kase, sah, don't the Civil Rights bill give culled pussons de right to ride on all de cars, sah? I don't pay no fah, sah!" responded the gentleman of color.

The conductor labored like a constitutional lawyer to explain the provision of the bill, and collect fare, but the passenger had fully made up his mind not to pay, and his faith in his own interpretation of his right could not be shaken a particle. It was only when a movement to put him off was begun that he paid under protest. He evidently intends to make a test case of his grievance.

CIVIL RIGHTS INCIDENTS.

A First Class Wife.

[*Petersburg (Va.) Appeal.*]

The mail train from Lynchburg yesterday afternoon brought down as passengers a colored man and his wife, who got aboard at Ford's Depot. The husband felt more pride about his wife than he did about himself, so he purchased a first-class ticket for her, saying she should sit among the ladies and he bought a second-class ticket for himself. And so they rode in different coaches—she among the elite and he among the common folks. They found themselves all right on reaching the depot here, and, striking hands, walked off rejoicing.

Traded like a white man.

[*Memphis Appeal,*]

Scene in a Broad street clothing store, time 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Enter colored troop from the rural regions. Storekeeper walks hurriedly up to troop and says:

"Well, my colored friend, the Civil Rights bill has passed, and I am now compelled to sell you anything you want, just the same as to a white man,"

Colored troop (pompously)—"I know dat."

"Well, now just say what you want. I will have to sell it to you, although I don't care to do so."

"I don't want nuffin."

"Now just look around the store, and if there is anything you want to buy, say so. I'll have to sell it to you, as I am not able to pay the $500 fine. If you haven't got money enough to pay for what you want I'll have to lend it to you, though I hope you don't want much, as I haven't got but a little."

"What's de price o' dem pants?" pointing to a pair of corduroys.

"Seven dollars." (Worth about $3.)

"I aint got but $5."

"Well, I'll have to lend you the other $2."

And so the trade was consummated. The darkey took the pants, paid $5, borrowed $2, paid that, and went off, owing the storekeeper $2 borrowed money, with the firm conviction that he had made "that white man" sell him a pair of pants and lend him $2 to boot.

For the Reporter.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, THE WORD OF GOD.

The divinity of the Bible is a matter of very great moment to all who love this good book. The writer, therefore, wishes to adduce a few rational proofs, (proofs founded upon reason), that the Bible comes from God and not from man.

I. I allege the united testimony of the prophets and *Apostles from the beginning.* It is impossible that so many persons, living at different times—from 1575 B. C. to 95 A. D., should unite to forge a book and impose on the people. The prophets wrote before Christ, the Apostles after Christ—They could not confer with each other, therefore, and deceive the people. St. Peter says that just before the death of Christ, he and James and John saw Him transfigured before them on Mount Tabor—saw Him by sight, saw Him who is the medium of all Revelation, the Wonderful Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace—the Brightness of His Father's glory and the express image of His person, and knew, therefore, that there was such a man as Jesus. Some might say, this is only a vision, dream or fable. Yet but prophecy opposes itself to this objection. The testimony of the prophets for many hundred years is against this view. They predicted the birth of Christ, precisely the time and place thereof; and his resurrection—Gen. 49:10, Is. 7:14, Mic. 5:2, Ps. 16:10—and Paul who was miraculously converted confessed Jesus to be the Son of God, and proved Him to be the very Christ. Now could men thus agree in preaching falsehood? I don't believe that they could. I think this to be just as improbable as that John, the Baptist was metamorphosed into a sea-horse to baptize the multitudes that came to his baptism in the wilderness of Judea.

II. The fulfillment of prophecy *is also an evidence of the divinity of the Bible.* Is. 45:1, mentions the name of Cyrus, the Persian king, beforehand, who was to conquer Babylon and deliver the Jews from their captivity. This prophecy was uttered 708 B. C. and fulfilled 562 B. C.—Jan. 2:36, describes the great kingdoms of the world which should influence the affairs of the Jewish Church, very minutely, in the spirit of prophecy. He also describes the kingdom of Christ, his person and office in a wonderful manner. Jeremiah predicted that the Jews should be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse in all places whither they should be sent. These prophecies together with many more that might be quoted, have been fulfilled, and most certainly their fulfillment confirms the Bible.

III. The wonderful preservation of the Holy *Scriptures is another proof of th eir divinity.* Persecutors have done their utmost to destroy the word of God, to banish it from the world. In the time of W. Antiocus every corner was searched for the purpose of destroying the writings of the prophets (see Josephus), but in vain. In the time of the apostles and subsequently for three hundred years, the gospel was persecuted with all the malice of hell. Fire and water, sword and bayonet were all employed to accomplish this wicked purpose. But in spite of all opposition, the word of God grew mightily. The Roman emperors trembled on their thrones—Rome fell and the gospel filled the world. Here was no arm of flesh to help poor Christians, only by the power of an invisible Christ, working by his spirit on the word.

IV. God's providence is an irrefragible proof of *the divinity of the Holy Scriptures.* God has manifested Himself in His works and virtue as a Lord who preserves and rules all things by His providence. If God has so wisely provided for the body and preserved it, furnished food, raiment, health, etc., should he not take care of the soul? It will be granted by the reader, that the soul is immortal—that it has been formed for an imperishable good, that God is just, etc., can it be, then, that God would be careful for the body and not for the soul? This can not be ascribed to the goodness of God. There must, therefore, be something under heaven in which God has reached the way to happiness for the soul. I say it must be. This revelation we find in the Bible; if not in the Bible, then there is none in all the world—Holy Bible, book divine, precious treasure, thou art mine. The religion of the Greeks and Romans several thousand years old, is not as old as the writings of Moses, yet well nigh defunct. On the other hand the doctrine of the Holy Bible, chaste and full of supernatural wisdom, has lasted from the beginning till now—can not be destroyed and is true in every particular pertaining to the kingdom of Christ.

V. There is a divine testimony which has a mighty relevancy, to which attention should be directed. I refer to a *divine conviction of the conscience that the Bible is the Word of God.* St John says: He that believeth hath the witness in himself. Who produces this conviction? Answer, the Holy Ghost—Ep. 5:8., Be filled with the Spirit. We find this evidence in Christ and all his sermons. They carried conviction to the heart. Hence when Jesus ended his sermon on the Mount of Beatitudes, the people were astonished at his doctrine, For He taught them as one having authority and not as the scribes. Truthfully did Simon Peter say: To whom shall we go, Thou alone hast the words of eternal life. And no wonder certain officers that went to arrest Jesus on one occasion said: Never man spake as this spake. Aptly too did the disciples say: Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked to us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures—Lk. 24:32. Therefore St. Paul lays much stress on salvation through sanctification of the spirit, and belief of the truth. 1 Thes. 3:13—Now with the effect of all this ponderous testimony upon the mind, how could any man hesitate to believe in the Bible. Cling to it as the Book of God and rule his life according to its inspired teachings.

VI. The Ten Commandments are an incontroverible proof that there is a God, and that the Bible, which is a commentary on these ten commandments, has been given to us by God Himself. None but God could give us such a pure and holy law—they are a transcript of the divine mind itself. I know it is said that Moses was a cunning fellow, and obtained these commandments from the heathen around him. To this kind of logic, I reply, that none of the heathen ever had such a law, and, therefore, it was out of the question to to obtain the ten commandments from this source. And, consequently, as long as these commandments stand recorded in the word of God, the writer for one will be obliged to believe that the Bible is *the Word of God.*

J. T.,
Aaronsburg

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The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MARCH 18, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

J. A. Haine's sale, near Churchville, March 23.

Sale of And. Housman, State College, 24 March, farm stock.

Sale of Ed. Kline, Centre Hill, 24 March, farm stock.

Jacob Meyer's sale, at Lindon Hall March 25.

Jacob Gephard, Penn, sale 19 March.

☞Subscribers changing their post-office address this spring, should not fail to notify us of the fact, and furnish us the name of the office they remove too, to that the Reporter can be mailed accordingly.

——The sale of Mrs. Mary A. Ross, in Gregg on 11, was the largest ever held in this valley.

——It took eight engines to break the road and take the mail train up the mountain, on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad on Monday morning, 8th.

——Lop Shugert mourns the loss of two match horses—they were blooded stock and probably an hour or two old. There ain't many horses that make faster time than that.

——Harris township has the division fever, and will make application to be cut in two. The capital of the one portion will remain at Boalsburg, and the capital of the new will be at Lemonter, as Mr. Lombard calls it, Thompsontown. The proposed line would cut Oak Hall, throwing a portion into each division.

——The turnpike company held its annual election and "fight" at Spring Mills on 9th. There was a high old time between the rival parties—the Duncan and the Motz wings. The affair was fun for outsiders and full of earnest excitement for the interested ones. The Duncan wing claim the victory, but the Motz party talk of having the matter looked into through the courts. The legetimacy of proxies and transfers were some of the bones of contention, and to get the control of the management, of course, the chief end. The turnout was large, and the election was kept up to bed-time.

—— Centre Hall will have some substantial improvements the coming summer. There will be two new brick churches—one by the Methodists and the other by the Lutherans—both of large size. Also a number of new houses—Mrs. S. S. Wolf has purchased the lot now occupied by the Luth. church, and will erect upon it a new brick dwelling. Shoop & Van Pelt talk of putting up new buildings for their foundry and machine shops in the rear of their old buildings. The water works will also be re-constructed and galvanized iron pipes put down, and the town be supplied with fire-plugs and hose, and a reservoir be built at the foot of the mountain.

Jacob Solt is building a house near the Ger. Ref. church, and Jacob From one on Mainstreet, on the hill.

—— Burnsides & Thomas still keep selling groceries and other household necessities cheap for Cash. This is the only store in this part of the state, that is conducted upon the principle of selling a trifle above cost for cash. They keep the finest and best groceries in the market. Housekeepers should not fail to give them a trial.

——A German, who gave his name as Miller, and hailing from Harrisburg, came to the house of Jonathan Spangler, in Brushvalley a week ago, where he took sick and died. He was about 55 years of age, and has been in this country about six years. He said that he was on his way to Penn'a Furnace in pursuit of work. This information as to himself he gave while stopping over night at Mr. Luce's, a few days before. At Mr. Spangler's he was questioned as to his residence and relatives, but gave no information upon these points. He was buried at Rebersburg.

——We suppose we will have to give Irvin Leech, of Harris, the belt—at Ross' sale, on 11, he bantered both Wm. Mingle and Jno. H. Keller for a wrestle, and these champions would not take up the glove—a virtual acknowledgment that Irvin could throw them. Irvin is, besides, the champion barn-raiser of Centre county and the United States, having rendered valuable assistence at some eighty "frolics" of that kind, in his time. Long may he wave to "throw" and "raise"--pity he did not live in old Grecian times, he might have carried off all the prizes at the athletic games.

——A concert by the Walnut Grove music class under the instruction of Prof. P. Meyer, 2 miles east of Boalsburg, on Saturday evening, 6, was a decided success, and did credit to the professor and the class which was under his charge this winter. The music was appropriate, the selections good and admirably performed, to the satisfaction of a crowded audience.

——Mr. John Boozer, of this place, met with a serious accident on Thursday, while attending Mrs. Ross' sale, a few miles east of here. He was on the mow and, tramped upon a board which tilted and he fell through to the floor below, some six feet, sustaining a dislocation of the ankle joint and a double fracture of the bone outside of the leg,—namely, of the external malealus and of the fibula about three inches above the foot.

——The reputation of Sechler & Co., for keeping the handsomest grocery, in Bellefonte, keeps spreading with every package of goods they send out—their goods are fresh; first quality, and what is of greatest importance in these tight times, their groceries are sold so remarkably low, that people talk about it, and wonder how it comes. If you want a fine article of tea, coffee, syrup, dried or canned fruits, queensware, &c., &c., just go to Sechler's in the Bushhouse block.

A druggist in Lewiston, Me., declares that over a ton of snuff is annually consumed in that town in dipping, chiefly by women. If they had a cheap grocery up there, like that of Sechler & Co., they wouldn't do it—they'd spend their money Sechler's groceries.

——S. R. Armagast, of the Loop, has gone to Nebraska to pitch his tent.

——Mr. Willow and family will move from this place to Millheim, shortly. D. Brisbin from Potters to this town. Elias Kramer from Penn to Synder county. Hugh Larimer from Penn to Centre Hill and keep store. Mrs. John Ross from Farmer's Mills to Centre Hall. Geo. Jordan to Haines township. Samuel Kreamer, jr., from Haines to Gephart's farm, Millheim. Philip Stover, sr., from Haines to Aaronsburg. Adam Krumrine from Ferguson to the Loop. Sam'l Long from Miles to Ohio. W. B. Shafer from Madisonburg to Zion.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.

PETER HOFFER
Feb 4. tf MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

——R. H. Duncan intends stocking his mill-dam with salmon trout, from the state fishery.

——There is now fair prospect of the railroad work being put under way in Harris township, this summer, May it be done with speed. We trust President Miller and the directors will now keep pushing the matter without ceasing—the smoke of the locomotive should beeloud the valley from the Forks to Lemont, by fall—it can be thus and should, and if the energy is put into it that is due the work, this will be done.

——The Pine Grove Grammar school will give a public night on the 26th of March. Music will be furnished by the Band. A small admittance will be charged for defraying the expenses of the house

——An act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep, goats or swine from running at large in the various townships of the commonwealth, when the majority of voters thereof shall decide, has passed the senate and passed first reading in the House.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE——EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Baltimore District,

Baltimore District—E. Kahr, P. E.
Baltimore, Green St —F Kurtz
" East—B Hengst.
" Mission—J W Clair.
" Circuit—N Young.
Jarretsville Cir—A W Kreamer
Glen Rock Station—J Archet.
Shrewsberry Cir—H Conrad.
York Cir—S Aurand & G Carothers.
" German Mis—C F Deininger.
" English " —H B Hartzler.
Prospect Cir—G W Currin & Berger.
Conewaga "—Edwin Swengle.
Logansville "—J Kreamer.

Carlisle District.

Carlisle District, S W Gilbert, P. E.
" Station—J M Pines
Hagerstown Cir—W N Wallace.
Leesburg " —H A Stroke.
Big Spring " —P Graham.
Cumberland " —R C Bowersox.
Benderville " —G F Yeager.
Perry " —H A Deitrich.
Marysville " —S I Shortess.
Liverpool St—J M Ettinger.
" Cir—A Stapleton.
Middleburg "—D W Miller & Anthony.
McClure "—S Yearick & Suppy.
Mifflin Mis—Z Harrisbeiger
Dillsburg Cir—S E Davis.
Mt Helly St—J M Longsdorf.

Lewisburg District.

Lewisburg District, A. L. Reeser, P. E.
Union Cir—S Smith.
Buffalo "—G Hunter & Jarret.
White Deer Cir— P Raidebach.
Mill on Mis—Shenbarger.
Columbia Cir—S P Reamer.
Milton "—W E Davis.
Luzerne "—G L Burson.
Wioming "—W W Rhoads.
Dushore St—G Zebner.
Delmont Cir—H H Ream.
Lardsville "—L Matias.
Hughsville "—P M Kaup.
Orangevill "—J M Brailer.
Daniel Mis—W H Buck.
Bloomsburg Mis—J A Irwin.
Berwik "—J Croaman.
Kingston "—P S Orwik.

Williamsport District.

Williamsport Dist., M. J. Carothers, P.E.
St—A Strause.
Mis—A H Irwin.
Newberry Mis—ST Buck & J E Courter.
Lycoming Cir—P H Rishel & Group.
Jersey Shore"—A Rearick & Keller.
Nittanyvalley Cir—W Detwiler & Musselman.
Lock Haven Mis—U F Swiggel.
Sugarvalley Cir—R Young.
Centre Hall "—M Sloat & L K Harris.
Seneca "—R J Derrick.
Canton "—J M King.
Liberty "—H N Grenninger & Shultz.
Centre Cir—J M Price & D P Kline.

HON. J. H. ORVIS—*Complimentary Resolution.*—His Honor, Judge Orvis, of the 25th Judicial District, presided at the sessions of the several courts of this county, which commenced on the 22d ult., and continued for two weeks. Judge Orvis, through his kindness and courtesy to the Bar, and in fact to all with whom he came in contact, has won the golden opinion of all and has endeared himself to our people. His great legal attairments are unquestioned, his quick and accurate conception of the matters in controversy, and his prompt but courteous manner in giving his opinions were fully recognized and appreciated by our attorneys and others who had business before him. A man with the ability of Judge Orvis should not be permitted to remain in the courts below. His place is on the Supreme Bench, and it is but due to him that his friends see to it that he be placed there.

The several courts adjourned on Friday afternoon of last week. Immediately after the adjournment, the President of the Bar Association, Hon. S. L. Russell, took the chair. Whereupon J. M Reynolds, Esq., offered the following resolution, Resolved by the bar Association of Bedford, that the thanks of its members be, and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. J. H. Orvis for his uniform courtesy to them, and for the impartial and expeditious manner in which he has dispatched the business of the past two weeks while he presided over our courts, and that in him we recognize a gentleman of high culture, and a jurist of profound attainments.

Unanimously adopted, and on motion ordered to be published in the county papers.—*Bedford Gazette, 11th.*

For the Reporter.

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

Still we are having brisk sales.

The public schools in Penn twp., will close in a few weeks.

James, son of Elias Wert, while in the act of splitting a block one day last week, made a miscut and hit his foot cutting it severely. At present he is doing well.

The concert season is over and the various bands retired from the field for the present.

On next Thursday, Penn township will lose one of its best citizens, Mr. Elias Kreamer, will move to Snyder county, where he has purchased a farm. Mr. William Geary from Harris township will fill his place.

Candidates for the superintendency are becoming anxious, numerous and burdensome. May the election soon come off so that the people will get rid of them.

Mr. Frank Kern left his old home last week at Penns Creek, for the far country west. May success attend him and his pathway crowned with happy seasons.

The Millheim loan and building association had their first sale on Monday evening, 8th, inst. The affair was a successful one. Money sold at twenty four per cent. premium.

The proceeds of S. O. M'Curdy's exhibition are to be applied towards the erection of a fence in front of the Millheim school house. That is a capital idea, Mac. carry it out. 10 S. C.

For the Reporter.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

The snow is on the move.

The "coon" had his six weeks in full.

Flittings are daily occurances.

Vendues are daily "out-cries."

Public schools are about over.

Topers rejoice at the Legislature.

Brush Valley will be minus a granger in a few days. Emanuel you have our best wishes.

Another brick mansion will be on the programme for Reberaburg this summer. It is to be erected for Daniel Brumgard.

A short time ago. quite an old man from Harrisburg, who called himself John Smith, came in our valley in search of work and while here he took sick and died. He was minus of "the one thing needful." His disease is said to have been consumption. He was buried in the Reformed and Luthern semetry. "Peace to his ashes."

Time is money—Especially to the young. Would parents of children then please take notice and see that their children will go to school instead of running after every vendue inside of ten or fifteen miles. Parents, in a great measure are responsible for what ther children, as well as themselves might know; and more particularly what they do at such places.

Tylersville is tickled to the core. They had a singing convention which terminated with a grand concert, on last Saturday eve.

W. J. Bair has lost two good horses in a short time. It is thus that the cows are fed down the way during a severe winter.

Madisonburg boasts of a steam engine. Truly this indicates progress in that locality.

HEW MOR.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Wrecked Seamen Twenty-Three Days At Sea in an Open Boat—Murder And Cannibalism.

[*Friend of India.*]

We have received intelligence from Batavia regarding the sufferings of some of the survivors from the British ship Euxine, bound from Shields to Aden, which caught fire and was abandoned in the South Atlantic. On the 12th of June last the iron ship Euxine sailed from Shields with a cargo of coal and a crew of thirty-two men and excellent provisions. Everything went well till the 3d of August, on which date a storm tossed the vessel about so violently that her cargo was shifted to the starboard side, one man was washed overboard. And considerable damage done to the sails and rigging. All endeavors to right her were fruitless, and after large quantities of the coal had been thrown overboard, traces of fire were discovered. Although every hatch and opening was closed as tightlly as possible, the flames made such headway that on the 8th of the same month the captain decided on abandoning his ship. Those living freight left in three boats—the captain and thirteen men in the long-boat, the first mate and eight others in the second, and the second mate and seven seamen in the third. It was known that St. Helena was 850 miles distant, and it was determined to make for the island. During the first night the boat commanded by the second mate lost sight of the others, and at dawn was alone upon the wide ocean. The little vessel was upon the life boat principle, about thirty feet long, her sides being protected with a bulwark of sailcloth. She had ten air-tight cases, two masts, besides a foreboom, and carried a set of sails and necessary cordage. The provisions comprised two cases of buscuits, a ham, a cheese, twelve tins of meat, and two small casks of drinking water. By the ninth day the mate came to the conclusion that he had been steering too far to the westward, but as the wind and sea did not admit of any change being made, it was decided to go on as heretofore, in the hope of meeting with a vessel or reaching the coast of South America. The rations were diminished to half a biscuit and a glass of water once a day, and thus the 24th of August approached with no sign of rescue or land. On this date a stiff breeze sprung up as darkness drew on, and at midnight, while a man named De Jager was at the helm and the rest were asleep, the boat capsized and its occupants suddenly found themselves struggling for their lives. How the accident occured is not known, but it is surmised that De Jager placed his charge against the wind, as it is certain that he had already threatened to "knock a hole in the craft to put an end to the misery of all." Anyway he "put an end to himself and another, named Reynolds, both sinking, notwithstanding help rendered them by their fortunate comrades, who had found safety on the upturned keel. In the morning the boat was righted, but all the food was gone. In order to prevent capsizing in future the masts were cut down and only a small sail set, so that the boat might be steered right before the wind. Hunger and thirst characterized the day—a Sunday—and twenty-four hours later it was agreed that lots should be cast to see which of the number should be sacrificed for the benefit of the remainder. Early on the same day, one Muller, after drinking large quantities of salt water, declared that he offered his body as food for the others, and entreated them to kill him. "After a time" —we quote from the affidavit of James Archer, second mate—"Manus Shurt proposed that they should cast lots who should fall as a sacrifice for keeping the others alive. To this we all consented. Having no other means to make a lottery, we hit upon using small sticks of different sizes, deciding that the one who drew the smallest should be the victim. After having made the sticks ready. I held them in my hand while the others drew. On comparing them together, I found that the Italian, Francis Shufus, held the smallest stick. Having also agreed that the lottery should be thrice repeated, and that when it should then prove that either two or three of us had drawn the shortest stick, these should cast lots among themselves, so that the victim might be singled out, we found that the same man had for a second time picked out the same object. Francis Shufus when his turn came for the third drawing, hesitated to join, and would not draw, upon which the man Sandstrom proposed he would do it for him. This he did, and the shortest stick was found in Sandstrom's hand. Shufus bore it with the greatest calmness, and showed the utmost resignation. He was left alone for some two hours, while we now and then eagerly looked round the horizon to see whether a sail could be perceived or any help would come. We stood upon the thwarts. Shufus prepared himself to meet his fate by praying or speaking in Italian He gave us no parting message to be sent to his friends, most probably as he knew no more English than to say "yes" and "no." His bearing was that of a man whose mind was made up. Seeing we were past help, and fearing that our hunger and thirst had grown beyond endurance, we saw ourselves driven to sacrifice Shufus. He laid himself down, but before that August Muller had told him that he would take his place and die for him. This Shufus refused, and, laying himself down in the bottom of the boat, gave himself up to be tied; then one man held an empty tin, so as to catch the blood. Muller, on saying that now some one must die for the others, passed the knife round the man's throat. He did not struggle or scream. The blood was drunk by us all. Muller then cut out his liver and heart. These we cut into small pieces and ate them mixed with blood and salt water. At the last moments of Shufus I was at the helm. The head and feet were thrown away; the trunk and limbs were put into one of the air-tight tins of our boat, which we had opened We continued on our way. It might have been 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the man Shufus died. Some three hours after a ship was seen, which, perceiving the boat, made for us. This vessel turned out to be the Java packet, bound for Amsterdam, and her commander, Captain Trappen, did all in his power to relieve the misery of the five unfortunate waifs, James Archer, August Muller, Victor Sandstrom, Manus Shurt and Alexander Vermenlen, who had been twenty-three days at sea in an open boat, and sailed fully 2,000 miles.

The pretty story about James Lick, of California, assigning his immense estate to trustees, to be used for Various charitable and benevolent purposes, is all spoiled again. He took another notion, destroyed the papers, and sticks to his dollars like a miser.

It is now suggested that the Legislature should make "Ground Hog day" a legal holiday. Certainly so good a prophet is worthy the reverence of makers of Sham Sundays.

A bill appropriating $160,000 for the purchase of a site for a post office in Harrisburg, passed both Houses in Congress and has been approved by the President.

A bride in Indiana, after the conclusion of the marriage ce emony stepped gracefully forward and requested the clergy man to give out the hymn: "This is the Way I long have sought,"

ANN ELIZA'S VICTORY.

Salt Lake City, March 11.—In the case of Ann Eliza Young vs. Brigham Young, suit for divorce and alimony, a decree having been made that Brigham Young pay $3,000 for attorneys fees and $500 monthly alimony, and the time having expired wherein the attorney's fees should have been paid, Brigham Young was brought before Judge M'Kean to-day and adjudged guilty of contempt and ordered to be imprisoned one day and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S IMPRISONMENT.

Salt Lake City, March 12.—The News says the imprisonment of Brigham Young is indignantly heaped upon the head of a venerable and respectable gentleman, who has done more for the country and humanity than most people. Intense excitement prevailes here. Brigham is still in the penitentiary, comforted hourly by visits from his wife Amelia and friends.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

London, March 13.—Messrs. John C. Im Thurn & Co., Merchants, No. 1 East India avenue, have failed. Their liabilities are $10,000,000.

This firm has been interested in the East India and China trade for many years. It was one of the most powerful houses on East India Avenue—a corridor running the entire length of the East India house in Leadenhall street, London. This building is in the immediate neighborhood of Mark lane and Mincing lane, the headquarters of the corn and colonial produce markets, with which the firm has been closely identified. Within pistol-shot is the Bank of England and the offices of the Rothchilds, Barings, Gladstones, I. S. Morgan & Co., and the other large merchants. The offices of Messrs. John C. Im Thurn & Co. were most unpretentious, the simple inscription of the firm's name on a plate of ground glass marking the headquarters of the house in which large banking business was also carried on.

TWO BOYS CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A COAL SCREEN.

Scranton, Pa., March 9.—At the Mount Pleasent mine in this city to-day, two boys, Henry Welsh and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen. Both lads were employed in the screen room with about sixty others, "cracker boys," seperating the slate from the coal. Welsh was in the act of stepping across the screen, when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. His cries brought to his aid his companion, Owens, a boy some fifteen years of age, who bravely, in the face of a fearful fate, sought to extricate him. In the effort his arm was caught in the screen and before the machinery could be brought to a standstill, both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass, their heads and arms severed from their bodies, and altogether presenting a shocking spectable.

The brave conduct of the boy Owens, who gave his life in the attempt to save his comrade, is one of the noblest examples of youthful heroism on record.

MINING TROUBLES.

Mauch Chunck, Pa., March 10.—A tour of inspection through part of the coal region shows that the miners still evince the same determination to hold out for the 1874 basis. They say they can stand it for two months and even longer.

The coal at Summit Hill, Ashton, and other places is very scarce, and at Dry Hollow is loaded in teams and taken to No. 10 for shipment by rail. The large shops at Lansford, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, are supplied with some difficulty. At Beaver Meadow and other collieries coal is very scarce for the use of miners At Nesquehoning they are loading nearly one hundred cars of culm daily for shipment to New York. The mining villages present a very dull appearance, and the only work done is pumping, to keep the mines from being flooded. The miners, as a general thing, seem to have a fair amount of ready money, and their larders are still well stocked. It will be impossible to state when a resumption will take place. The operators will have to make the first advance.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND PISTOLS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—A special despatch says a desperado named Hall took a negro into a saloon at Waverly, Mo., kept by a man named Bool, and "attempted to place him on an equality with white men under the Civil Rights bill." The barkeeper protested, but Hall insisted, and the barkeeper chased the negro out of the saloon at the point of a pistol. Another negro, named Bell, then interfered, and the barkeeper shot him dead.

A NEGRO ASSASSIN KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Alexandria, Va., March 9.—The Gazette has a report from Fauquier county, Virginia, to the effect that on Saturday last a colored man named Haines went to the house of his mistress between Markham and Peidmont, and seizing a hatchet made a murderous assault upon the inmates, the woman and her two children, cutting and slashing them terribly. The woman resisted him, and drove him from the house to a straw rack, where she split his head open with an axe and stretched him dead at her feet. The children were so badly hurt that they will probably die. The woman although very seriously injured may recover.

THE ICE ON THE LEHIGH.

Mauch Chunk, March 12.—From Mauch Chunk to Easton, where the Lehigh empties into the Delaware river, a distance of forty-eight miles, there are eight large dams on the river, and it is safe to say that two-thirds of that distance is covered with ice which by actual measurement has been found to average forty inches in thickness.

For some time it has been feared that a freshet would take place, but the fine weather of the past week has for the present done much towards relieving the fears of residents along the river. Still the outlook is somewhat precarious, and should the ice break loose with a rush the dridges and a large amount of other property will be destroyed.

Adams county is out of debt, and has a balance of $7,000 in the treasury. The county gives a Democratic majority.

Mr. Thomas Green, died on Friday of last week at his homein Curlsville, Clarion county, Pa., at the age of one hundred years.

Altoona juveniles are happy. There is not sufficient money in the treasury to pay the salary of the pedagogues of the city.

A man named Isenberg was struck by the Day Express near Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, one day last week and was instantly killed.

At Sunbury, Pa., on Friday night, Mr. G. Schrys' house was burned, together with two children. Mrs Schrys is probably fatally burned.

The Huntingdon Journal says: Three Shade Gap girls of the Methodist persuasion having met together, concluded to pray for the welfare of their lovers, but the first one had not got very far along in her petition when it was discovered that they were all engaged to the same man. The religious exercises were at once terminated.

At Lock Haven last week a man in a sleigh endeavored to cross the railroad track in front of an approaching train, but was unable to clear the track in time. The engine struck the sleigh and threw the man on the cow-catcher whence he was taken uninjured. The hind legs of the horse were cut off completely and on the mangled stumps the frightened animal ran nearly two squares before he fell from exhaustion.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—It is susceptible of easy proof that the Sewing Machine has been a greater blessing to the masses of American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers, the patient, overworked women of the land, who, as a class most needed relief from the burthens of everyday life. Every father and husband fails in his duty if he neglects to endow his home with such a triumph of science as the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad Station in this county, free of transportation charges if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 227 and 229 Broadway, New York.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

HOW THEY DROP SHOT.

A reporter of the Baltimore American thus describes one of the many processes of making shot in one of the shot towers of that city. One of the "secrets" of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances called "temper" The temper is fused with the lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop, and without which the lead would be moulded by the sieve, and would form little pencils instead of round shot. When "B B" shot for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets come pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water on the ground floor. In their descent of two hundred feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussions make the tank foam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in the water, for if they would strike any firm substance they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. Two get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "well," is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture. An elevator with small buckets (very much like those in flour mills) carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the well, and deposits them in a box 60 feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and not much is poured into the receiver above, although it is intended to be a sort of dipping machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests at an angle which permits the wet shot to roll slowly down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm sheet-iron.

The house of G. Schrey, near the aqueduct, about five miles below Selinsgrove was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night 5th. Two children perished in the flames, and an old gentleman and two other children were so badly burnt that they will hardly recover. It caught from wood being put in the stove to dry.

A rather curious arbitration came off at Selinsgrove last week—the parties being Henry Walter and Ellis Hartman, and the contention a bond of $1000, which the latter had given conditioned that he was not to visit the former's wife. The arbitrators gave judgment for $1010.

A new sensation disturbed the social circles of Washington a few days ago. A young man was arrested who had found great enjoyment in attending numerous balls and parties there during the present winter, attired in habiliments of a fashionable belle, and strange to say, he played his part so well that he was not discovered until a few days ago. He says he is only fifteen years old but his father says he is twenty. His dress was of the latest fashion, and he wore four-button kid gloves. His head ornaments were procured at the same place where belles are usually supplied with these things, were in the best taste. He managed his long train with the utmost ease and elegance. It is said he has a very feminine appearance, and would be called very good looking in his female attire. In the pocket of his dress, when arrested, a note was found, signed by a member of congress, requesting the doorkeeper of the house galleries "to admit the bearer at all times to the ladies' gallery;" besides other letters received from certain male admirers, with one from a female friend.

THE POST OFFICE A CARRIER OF MERCHANDISE.

Since the adoption of postal cards for cheap communication by mail, there has been no modification of our postal laws which so greatly accommodates the public as the one permitting the sending through the mails of nearly all classes of merchandise, in packages not exceeding four pounds weight, at the low price of one cent for every two ounces. The following are some of the articles officially named as belonging to the class of merchandise that can be mailed at this low rate:

Rates of postage on third class matter:—Mailable matter of the third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscript, proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, articles of merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, or deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

All packages of matter of the third class must be wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, so that their contents may be readilly and thoroughly examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers; but seeds and other articles liable, from their form or nature, to loss or damage unless specially protected, may be enclosed in unsealed bags or boxes which can he readily opened for examination of the contents and reclosed; or closed bags, made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly, without opening, may be used for such matter.

No writing will be permitted on articles of this class, or their wrappers or envelopes, except the address of destination. Any other writing in or upon any package or article of this class will subject it to letter rates of postage.

Matter of the third class inclosed in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or side, or with the corners cut off, cannot be mailed except at letter postage rates.

The following, and some other articles unnecessary to specify, are unmailable; Packages containing liquids, poisons, glass, explosive chemicals, live animals, sharp pointed instruments, sugar, flour, or any other matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, or injure the person of any one connected with the service.

THE PORT JERVIS ICE GORGE.

Port Jervis, N. Y., March 13.—It rained here this afternoon, and all the indications are that there is a heavy storm in prospect. About two inches of snow fell this morning. The weather is now warm, muggy and cloudy. The engineers to-day reached a point in the mass of ice in which they have been operating with nitro-glycerine for some days, where they found the ice twelve feet thick, and lying firmly on the bottom of the river. A charge of nitro-glycerine weighing twenty pounds was used at this spot, and the result was the breaking up of a very large quantity of the ice. Pieces were thrown clear to the Pennsylvania shore, and a heavy column of ice and water shot into the air nearly two hundred feet. The report from this blast was heard distinctly all over the town.

D. D. Graham, who has charge of the nitro glycerine, went to N. Y. this afternoon for a new supply, the stock being exhausted. Beneath the ridge of ice in which the heavy blast of ice was made, and evidently from there up to the great wall of the gorge, the channel of the river has insufficient water to carry off the ice that is now blown out, and it lies in disintegrated heaps along the line of operations. The water finds its way under the ice by small, scattering currents that ripple through the interstices instead of having worn a channel as was found below.

MARRIAGES.

In the M. E. Church, at Mifflinburg, on the evening of the 9th inst., by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, W. A. Armagast, of Bellefonte, and Miss Jennie C. Oberdorf, of Mifflinburg.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 4th inst., by the same F. P. Ehrhard, formerly of Brush Valley, and Miss Ella Hieter, both of Mifflinburg.

On 14 inst., at the residence of Mr. G. P. Hassinger by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. A. Clark of Centre Furnace, and Miss Tilla Clark of Bellefonte.

On 11 inst., by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. James M. Moyer of Logansville Clinton county, to Miss Ceristiana Jordan of Boalsburg.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., in Penn, twp. Hannah, Consort of Johnathan Sanders aged 67 years 9 months and 15 days. Disease Rheumatism.

On 28 ult., in Ferguson twp., Mrs. Catherine Wright, wife of Sam'l Wright, aged 67 years, 4 months and 15 days.

On 26 ult., in Potter twp., Mrs. Books, aged 70 years, 11 months and 24 days.

MARKETS.

Produce.

New York, March 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand; superfine western and State $4 40a4 85; good to choice $5 15a5 35; white wheat extra $5 50a6 00; extra Ohio $5 05a6 30; St. Louis $5a8. Wheat better and in fair demand; No 1 spring $1 20a1 23; No 3 $1 10a1 14; No 2 Chicago $1 14½a1 16½; No 2 N. W. $1 15a1 17; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 10a1 22; winter red western $1 24a1 28; white western $1 30a1 34. Rye quiet at 90a95c. Corn firmer; mixed western 80a87c; white western 86a87c. Oats steady and in fair demand; mixed western 67a69c; white 69c. Coffee dull; rio 16¼a18¼c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining 7¼a8c; refined 8¼c. Petroleum; refined 13a13½c; crude 7¼c. Lard, prime steam 14½c. Butter, western 14a22c. Clover seed quiet at $11a11 25.

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, March 15.—Clover seed $10 50a11 50. Wheat active; red $1 23a1 23½; white $1 28a1 33. Rye 95c. Corn yellow and western 82c. Oats—white 68a69c. Butter, New York and Bradford county extra at 33a34c; do firsts 30a32c; western extra 28a29c. Eggs—western at 26a28c.

AUDITOR'S MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Auditors of Potter twp., will meet at Oil Fort, Mar. 25th 1875 at 9 o'clock, to audit and settle the accounts of the Overseers of Poor, and Road Supervisors. All persons having business to transact with the auditors are requested to attend.

W. W. SPANGLER, Town Clerk
JAMES M'CLINTICK, Jos M. GILLILAND, J. J. ARNEY, Auditor's

Mar. 11,

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near State College, Ferguson twp, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th, the following property: Three Head Horses, 14 Head Horned Cattle, 2 Hogs, 1 Centre Hall Threshing Machine, and 1 Millheim Machine, Hay Rake, Gum Spring Grain Drill, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, Plows, Harrows, 2 small Cultivators, 1 Millheim Cultivator, 1 Sled, Scraper, Corn Planter, Hay Fork, Ropes and Pullies, Log Sled, Shovel Plow, Silver plated double Harness just new, Horse Gears, 4 Fly-nets, Double and Single trees, Chains of all kinds, 1 Grain Cradle, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known. ANDREW HOUSEMAN,
Feb 25 t-d.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be exposed at Public Sale at the residence of the undersigned, at Centre Hill, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, the following property: 2 Work Horses, 2 2-year old Colts, 1 yearling Colt, 2 Cows, 1 Bull, Farming Implements, 1 Plantation Wagon with Hay ladders, Plows, Harrows, 1 1-horse Cultivator, 1 2-horse Cultivator, Plank Roller, Singletrees, Doubletrees, Horse Gears, Britch-bands, Front Gears, Plow Gears, Collers, Bridles, and other articles to numerous to mention. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. when terms will be made known. EDWARD KLINE.
Feb. 25 t-d.

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to and all persons having claims against Graff & Thompson and the undersigned are requested to call and settle their accounts with James M. Loshell, at Centre Hill, on or before the 31st day of March, next. Prompt attention to the above is requested.
4mar.3t. A. W. GRAFF.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that he is ordered by the President of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. to issue summons on all stock in his hands for collection which remains unpaid, and Executions on all judgments on his docket entered against subscribers for unpaid stock, within ten days from the issue of this paper. J. P. GEPHART,
Mar 11. 2t. Justice of Peace.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 00 Red 100.....Rye 90 .....Corn 60 ....Oats 55.....Barley 90. 70.....Clo verseed 5,00.....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton 614 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buck wheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

——STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and off

A ROYAL LOVE STORY.

On the 26th of August, 1819, a boy was born at the Rosenau, the summer residence of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, who was destined to play an important part in the world. He was furnished at christening with a long list of names, after the fashion of royalty —Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emanuel—but in the household was known simply as Albert, and in later years as Prince Albert, the consort of the Queen of England. The birth of a prince or princess at one of the innumerable petty courts that once divided Germany between them, before the nation had become consolidated into an empire, was, as a rule, a matter of very little importance to the great world outside; and but for the influences that made him the husband of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert would in all probability have been reckoned with the vast multitude of German royal personages who lived undistinguished but blameless lives, and whose record is found only in the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha." A different and happier fate awaited the amiable and large-hearted boy, whose story is so well told in Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," the first volume of which has just been published by Smith, Elder & Co., London. The work was undertaken by Mr. Martin in compliance with the express desire of the widowed Queen, who placed much very interesting material in his hands. His portraiture of the Prince is most attractive, and will enable the grumbling British public to understand better the prolonged sorrow of the Queen, which it has viewed almost with resentment. His was a rare and excellent nature, royal not only by the accident of birth, but by every moral and intellectual quality which men deem admirable. Americans have every reason to honor his memory. It was his wise counsel, almost the closing act of his life, that averted war between this country and England when the Trent affair roused national passion to fever heat, and when the Queen's ministry were not unwilling to precipitate hostilities.

Albert was the second son of his parents. His only brother, Ernest, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born a little more than a year before. Both the young princes were distinguished by their precocity. The beauty, gentleness, and vivacity of Albert seem, however, to have made him the favorite. As a child his beauty was remarkable. In 1821 the Dowager Duchess of Coburg writes with his large blue eyes and dimpled cheeks, is bewitching, forward, and quick as a weasel. He can already say everything. Ernest is not nearly as pretty, only his intelligent brown eyes are very fine; but he is tall, active, and very clever for his age." And again, a few weeks later: "The little fellow is the pendant to the pretty cousin (the Princess Victoria), very handsome, but too slight for a boy; lively, very funny, all good nature, and full of mischief."

Like his mother in person, and resembling her also in quickness, vivacity, and playfulness, Albert was her favorite child, and she made no secret of her preference. But this was not to last. The Duchess was not only beautiful, but exercised a great charm through her intelligence and kindness of heart. With a habit of viewing men and things in a droll and humorous way—characteristics in which the Prince strongly resembled her—she was a general favorite in society. But her wedded life, which commenced under the fairest auspices, proved unhappy. In 1824 a seperation, followed by a divorce in 1826, was arranged between the Duke and herself, but not before she had established a hold upon the affections of her children which, although they never saw her again, remained with them to the last. She died at St. Wendel, in Switzerland, in 1831, at the age of thirty-two, after a long and painful illness. "The Prince," writes the Queen, never forgot her, and spoke with much tenderness and sorrow of his poor mother, and was deeply affected in reading, after his marriage, the accounts of her sad and painful illness." All that could be done to compensate the loss of a mother's presence and care was done by the grandmother of the princes, who continued to watch over them with a twofold tenderness. Their education was of the broad, general character best suited to their position, and included history, geography, mathematics, philosophy, religion, Latin, and the modern European languages, followed by the study of music and drawing, for both of which the Prince early showed a marked inclination. His father was an ardent sportsman, and the two brothers as they grew up took an eager interest in the sports of the field and forest, which in Germany are the prescriptive pastime of their class. Albert, though an excellent shot, enjoyed them, however, chiefly for the sake of exercise and for the pleasures of the scenery into which they carried him.

The house of Coburg was intimately related by marriage with the royal family of England. In 1816 Prince Leopold, the youngest brother of Prince Albert's father, had married the Princess Charlotte, then presumptive heiress to the English throne. After her untimely death the Duke of Kent married the youngest sister of the Duke of Coburg, and on the 24th of May, 1819, she presented him with a daughter, who was destined to become Queen of England. But long before it was known that she would ascend the throne the idea of her marriage with one of her Coburg cousins had taken such root in the family that Prince Albert's nurse was in the habit of prattling to her infant charge, when he was only three years old, of his destined bride in England. In 1836 there was no longer any doubt as to the succession of the Princess Victoria to the throne, and already several aspirants for her hand were in the field. King Leopold, her uncle and loved adviser in all matters, greatly desired her marriage to Prince Albert; but he also desired that the union should be one of affection, and not merely one of political expediency. He therefore arranged with the Duchess of Kent that she should invite the Duke of Coburg and his sons to visit her at Kensington Palace. The object of the visit was kept strictly secret from the Princess and the Prince, so as to leave them completely at their ease. The Prince's grandmother had, it is true, often spoken to him years before of her earnest desires on this subject; but he had no reason to think this was more than a family wish, and the Princess at least was left freely to the impulse of her own inclination. Her uncle, King Leopold, saw that the impression was favorable, and made her aware of his wishes in the matter. Her answer made it impossible to doubt how entirely those of the Princess were in accordance with his own. In June, 1836, soon after Prince Albert's departure from England, she wrote to the King: "I have only now to beg you, my dearest uncle, to take care of the health of one now so dear to me, and to take him under your special protection. I hope and trust that all will go on prosperously and well on a subject now of so much importance to me."

The Prince, however, was still kept in the dark; but his education was directed with a view to the possibility of his marriage with the English princess. He and his brother were sent to Brussels, where, under the care of Baron Wiechmann, a retired officer of the English German Legion, they remained for a period of twelve months, closely occupied with the study of history, the modern languages, the higher mathematics, etc. From Brussels they went to Bonn, where they remained eighteen months. While they were still at that university the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, threw upon the Princess Victoria, then only eighteen years old, the grave responsibilities of Queen of England. Her accession to the throne revived the rumors, which had been for some time current, of a contemplated marriage with her cousin, and it was thought expedient by their uncle, with the view of withdrawing public attention for the time from the young princes, that they should spend the autumn of 1837 in making a tour through Switzerland and the north of Italy. September and October were accordingly spent in a thorough exploration of Switzerland and the Italian lakes on foot—a mode of traveling of which Prince Albert was very fond.

But the time had arrived when the question of the English marriage had to be settled. King Leopold desired that some decisive arrangement should be made for the year 1839; but to this the Queen demurred, for reasons which her uncle considered conclusive. She was herself, she urged, too young, so also was the Prince, and, moreover, his mastery of the English language was still very imperfect. The Prince, on being made aware of what was proposed, and of the necessity of delay, very sensibly declared himself willing to submit, if he had only some certain assurance to go upon. "But," he said to King Leopold, "if after waiting perhaps three years I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin all my prospects for the future." This serious question was, however, soon settled in a way entirely satisfactory to the Prince's mind, and in the winter of 1838 he set out on a protracted and interesting tour through Italy, returning to Coburg in the following May.

Meanwhile political events in England, which it is needless to go into, made it desirable that the question of the Queen's marriage should again be pressed. Those who had her welfare most at heart were anxious to secure for her without longer delay a husband's guidance and support. To effect this was, however, no simple matter. All that the Queen had heard of the Prince was most favorable. Her inclination toward him remained unchanged, and, to use her own words, "she never had an idea, if she married at all, of any one else." Still she desired delay; and the Prince went to England with his brother in October, 1839, under the impression that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. Her reasons for delay were, however, destined to give way before the irresistible feeling inspired by the Prince when they again met. The three years which had passed since the princes were last in England had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as they both were, Prince Albert was eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression and peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear blue eyes and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in all who saw him, far beyond that derived from mere beauty or regularity of features. The Queen was most favorably impressed. On the second day after their arrival she wrote to her uncle: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, very fascinating." The question was soon settled. The Prince arrived at Windsor Castle on the 10th of October; on the 14th the Queen informed Lord Melbourne of her decision. To Baron Stockmar, her uncle's life-long friend and confidential counselor, to whom she had recently and strongly expressed her resolution not to marry for some time, she wrote with a naive embarrassment:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15, 1839.

"I do feel so guilty, I know not how to begin my letter; but I think the news it contains will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of my making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do. Albert is very much attached to you."

The next day Prince Albert wrote to give Baron Stockmar what he knew would be "the most welcome news possible." He added:

"Victoria is so good and kind to me that I am often puzzled to believe that I should be the object of so much affection. I know the interest you take in my happiness, and therefore pour out my heart to you. More or seriously I cannot write; I am at this moment too much bewildered to do so.

"'Das Auge sieht den Himmel offen,
Es schwelgt das Herz in Seligkeit,'"

(Heaven opens on the ravished eye,
The heart is all entranced in bliss.)

While offering to the Prince his hearty congratulations on the happy event, Stockmar coupled them with earnest counsels as to the course which must be pursued in laying the foundations of his future happiness, and in fulfilling worthily the duties of his high position. To this the Prince replied in a strain of lofty aspiration, and with a deep sense of the great part he was to play in his new career, which evinced true nobility of character, and promised well for the future. Neither the happiness of love—a happiness in his case made more intense by the singular purity and unselfishness of his own nature, on which the devotion shown him seems to have come with a bewildering strangeness—nor the brilliancy of the position into which this love had raised him, blinded him for a moment to its sterner features. "Treu und fest" (True and firm) was the motto of his house, and he was prepared to grapple with difficulties and face opposition with a manly heart. "With the exception of my relations to the Queen," he wrote to his step-mother, "my future position will have its dark side, and the sky will not always be blue and unclouded. But life has its thorns in every position, and the consciousness of having used one's powers and endeavors for an object so great as that of promoting the welfare of so many will surely be sufficient to support me."

The announcement of the betrothal caused great rejoicings in England and among the Prince's own people. But when the question of the annuity to be settled upon him on his marriage came before Parliament there was a squabble which must have been very disagreeable to him and to the Queen. Her cabinet proposed £50,000 a year, the same that had been granted to Prince Leopold on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte; but after an acrimonious debate this sum was reduced to £30,000. The Prince took it in a manly manner, merely remarking to Baron Stockmar that his only regret was to find that his ability to help artists and men of science, to which he had been looking forward with delight, would be more restricted than he had hoped.

A thousand times more vexatious were the questions as to the rank and precedence he was to enjoy as the husband of the Queen. There is no provision in the English constitution for the title and precedence of the husband of a queen regnant, while the wife of a king has the highest rank and dignity, after her husband, assigned her by law; and while it is no doubt always in the power of a queen regnant to give her consort precedence at home over all her subjects by placing him next her person, her power stops there. The status is due to her personal favor alone, and, if acknowledged by other royal personages, it is so merely by courtesy. A bill was introduced in Parliament giving the Prince precedence for life next after the Queen in Parliament or elsewhere as her Majesty might think proper; but after much debate Parliament refused to give him any distinctive title, and left the question of precedence to the royal prerogative. It was not until 1857 that the title and dignity of Prince Consort were conferred upon him by royal letters patent. This omission gave rise to endless vexations, especially when the Queen and her husband were abroad. The position accorded to him at foreign courts the Queen always had to acknowledge as a grace and favor bestowed upon herself by the sovereigns whom she visited. Several sovereigns positively refused to gratify her wishes in this respect, and the only one who was courteous enough to so without an offensive show of doing a favor was the late Emperor of the French. Even in England annoyances constantly arose from the want of Parliamentary action on this question. The Prince's right to occupy the seat next the throne when Parliament was opened or prorogued was questioned by the Duke of Sussex and others; but the Queen, supported by the Duke of Wellington, quietly ignored the interference. "Let the Queen put the Prince where she likes," he said. The great Duke had not much toleration for the traditions of court etiquette when they conflicted with the dictates of common sense. The late Lord Albemarle, when Master of the Horse, was very sensitive about his right in that capacity to sit in the sovereign's carriage on state occasions. "The Queen," said the Duke, when appealed to for his opinion, "can make Lord Albemarle sit at the top of the coach, under the coach, behind the coach, or wherever else her Majesty pleases."

The marriage took place at the chapel of St, James's Palace on the 10th of February, 1840. It was very popular, with the people, because it was not one of political convenience, but of pure affection, and thousands lined the roads from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle to see the Queen and her husband as they passed. The morning of the day had been wet, foggy, and dismal, but there was not wanting soon after the ceremony the happy omen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as "Queen's weather." Whatever annoyances came to the Queen and her consort from that day to the hour of the Prince's death came from the outside. Their home life was always happy. From the day of his betrothal to the Queen, Prince Albert held unwaveringly to the high course of life he had marked out for himself—a course that gained him the confidence and affection of the people and the name of "Albert the Good."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Receipes.

BREAKFAST DISHES.—In cooking oat meal, hominy, wheaten grits, cracked wheat, or any of these nice breakfast dishes, cook it in a covered tin dish in a kettle of boiling water; in this manner, there is no danger of scorching. Cornstarch pudding, sea moss, farina, and all other articles mixed with milk, can be cooked in the same way.

TRIFLE.—In the bottom of a deep glass bowl place bits of sponge cake, it matters not how stale, cut into squares or strips; a small piece of preserved citron, also cut into very thin slices, interspersed with the cake. Soak these in a gill of some sort of pleasant sweet wine. Then fill up the bowl to within half an inch of the top with boiled custard, rich and cold. Lastly, heap the bowl up high with whipped syllabub.

DRESSED MUTTON.—To have it as it should be, the dish must be lined with mashed potatoes, the mutton nicely minced and properly seasoned, placed in the dish, a little stock added, and then covered over with mashed potatoes roughed with a fork, and placed before the fire till the little dish assumes the appearance of a nicely-browned hedgehog. The hotter served the better it will be relished, provided it has only been allowed to simmer and not to boil.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Slice, thin, half dozen large tart apples, and prepare half as many thin slices of nice cheese. Beat up one or two eggs, according to the quantity wanted, and season high with salt, mustard and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apples, sandwich style, and dip the whole into the beaten egg, then fry in hot butter like oysters, and serve very hot. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast table.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Take one pint of boiling water and thicken with two heaping tablespoonfuls of farina, cooking until thick; while hot stir in a small half teacup of butter and one cup of sugar; when cold, add four eggs, well beaten, and the juice and grated rind of two large lemons or three small ones. If preferred, the whites of the eggs can be separated, beaten to a froth, sweetened with half a cup of sifted sugar, and when the pies are done spread over the tops and brown. This recipe is sufficient for two pies.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Put into a small stew-pan a pint of milk and six ounces of pounded loaf sugar, making it very hot, and then stir into it half a pint of made chocolate and the beaten yolks of seven eggs. Put it into a jug, stand it in a saucepan of boiling water, and stir it one way until it becomes rather thick, but do not let it boil; then strain it through muslin, and stir into it a large cupful of cream. Pour it into a mold previously dipped into cold water, and put the mold on ice to set.

Bedbugs are said to be most readily destroyed by nux vomica in the form of tincture, combined with liquor ammonia, which mixture is to be freely applied to the joints and cracks of the bedstead. It is equally efficacious against cockroaches, water-bugs and other vermin, and, if applied to the harness of horses, the animals will be no longer annoyed by flies. As nux vomica is also destructive to human life, care must be taken to avoid accidents in its use. The tincture should be procured as needed, and not kept about the house.

A Productive Farm.

The secretary of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society presented the following statement of the premium farm of that county for 1874:

Report of the products of the farm for the year 1874:	
Wool, 592 pounds, at 45c	$266 40
Advance on cattle by grazing	115 36
Beef grown on farm and sold in 1874	146 00
Estimated, 25 tons tame hay, at $14 per ton	350 00
Fifty tons marsh hay, at $6 per ton	300 00
Twenty acres of oats, 677 bushels, at 50c	338 50
Fifty-seven acres wheat threshed, 1,333 bushels, 31 acres to be threshed, estimated at 25 bushels per acre, 775 bushels	2,213 40
Sixteen and one-fourth acres corn, 1,140 baskets of ears, estimated at 60 bushels shelled corn to the hundred baskets, 684 bushels shelled corn at 70c	477 80
Four acres new ground corn, 200 baskets, at 40c. per basket	80 00
One acre potatoes, 123 baskets, at 50c	61 50
Sold pasturage for horses	40 00
Estimated value of stalks and straw for feeding growth of pork, on pasture, and five cows	250 00
Total	$4,789 96
Fifty per cent. estimated as expense account,	$2,394.98.

In this report no allowance is made for grain fed on the farm, nor is there any account made of pork sold, that the corn might not be entered twice. Of the beef entered as grown on the farm, two were raised on the farm, one old cow bought, but offset by a young cow just coming into milk. No estimate is made on the growth of sheep, nor account taken of the fat sheep sold, but as an offset have included the whole wool clip.

Cheap Vinegar.

Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato water in a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two gallons and a half of the water, some hop yeast, or a small portion of whisky. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

Number of Shingles Required for a Roof.

Find the number of square inches in one side of the roof; cut off the right hand or unit figure, and the result will be the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, laying five inches to the weather. The ridge-board provides for the double courses at the bottom. Illustration—Length of roof, 100 feet; width of one side, thirty feet—100x30x144—432,000. Cutting out the right hand figure, we have 43,200 as the number of shingles required.

In Sicily a woman who seemed dying from consumption, but was without many of the common symptoms of that disease, was found, by the use of the laryngoscope, to have a leech firmly adherent by both extremities to the walls of the air passages at their upper portion, and so the difficulty of breathing, speaking, coughing, etc., were easily explained. It was got out by surgical operation.

"Isn't your hat too small?" said a saucy Baltimore beauty to a young fellow who for a long time had pestered her with his silly, love-sick nonsense. "Why do you ask?" was the reply. "Oh, because when you take it off your head somehow seems to swell out."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The member of the North Carolina Legislature expelled for publishing a pamphlet in which he denied the existence of God, was sixty-five years old, and was latterly from Chester county, Penn.....Louis Riel, having been declared to be an outlaw by the courts of Manitoba, has been declared to be disqualified for sitting and voting in the Parliament at Canada, and a writ has been ordered for a new election in the District of Provencher....The wall of a large five-story brick building, fronting on Duane and Chatham streets, New York, fell upon St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, where services were going on, and breaking through the roof, crushed it down into the gallery, killing seven persons and injuring many more.....Three of the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in Massachusetts and committed for trial....The United States Senate passed the bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President by a vote of 28 years to 20 nays.....Fifty-one residents of Owen county, Ky., are on trial for conspiring to prevent the deputy United States marshal from executing court processes.....The results of the observations of the late transit of Venus fix the distance of the sun at about ninety-two million of miles.....Efforts having been made to have the annual exhibition of the Cincinnati industrial exposition for that year, the board have adopted resolutions declaring that it does not deem it advisable to give any encouragement in that direction, believing that the Philadelphia industrial expedition should receive the united support of the whole people.

During a freshet in the Nangatuck river part of the Home Woolen Company's dam at Beacon Falls, Conn., was carried away, and a man named Flaherty, who was assisting in moving the break, fell into the river and was drowned.....The steamship Hong Kong foundered off the Island of Abd-el-Curia, in the Indian Ocean. Nineteen persons are reported saved. Six are known to have been drowned, and eighteen are missing.....A number of coal shafts in the Indiana coal regions have been burned by the strikers....The bark Bell Hill has been wrecked on the Irish coast off Balbriggan, and thirteen of the crew drowned.....The United States House committee on elections, which has been going over the Arkansas election returns of 1872, has found that Mr. Baxter was elected Governor by 712 majority over Mr. Brooks.....The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company states the net earnings of all its lines at $23,515,705.97.

Several persons were drowned by the floods in Tennessee.....The Kansas Assembly has instructed the committee on ways and means to report a bill immediately, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.....The Spaniards hope to finish the Carlist war by defeating the last of the Carlists within a few weeks.....The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the United States House and was adopted by the Senate, applies only to inns and service in the jury-box.....Michael Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Daniel Talmadge, at Metuchen, N. J., December 1, 1874, was sentenced to be hanged.....The Cliff Locomotive Works, at Scranton, Pa., were burned, with a total loss of $500,000.....The building inspectors who passed the wall which fell on St. Andrew's Church in New York were arrested to await the verdict of the coroner's jury.....The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill which is considered by the roads even more objectionable than the "Potter" law.....The Minnesota Legislature passed a railroad bill which repeals the past legislation.

A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat's crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong which foundered in the Indian Ocean have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.....William Henry Dutton, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Transcript*, died recently after a lingering sickness.....President Grant has signed the Civil Rights bill and it is now a law.....Verdict of the jury in the New Jersey tunnel disaster—nobody to blame.....The United States public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,000,000 during the month of February.....The United States House of Representatives adopted resolutions recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and recommending the Hahn Legislature to seat the Conservative members fraudulently counted out by the returning board.....By the flood in the Tennessee river three lives were lost in one night.

The imperial authorities in China are taking steps to prevent any further persecution of missionaries in that country, and have issued a proclamation declaring that foreigners have a right to preach the christian religion throughout China, and must be protected in doing so. The proclamation also says that the "lawless vagabonds" who assaulted the missionaries last year will be arrested and severely punished.....Delaware, which has heretofore belonged to the Maryland grange, has established a State grange herself.....Gen. Concha has left Cuba and returned to Spain. He thinks the war in Cuba will last some time yet....The United States House, by a vote of 149 to 80, recognizes the present State government of Arkansas....Resolutions were adopted by the New Jersey House calling on the President to grant a new trial to Geo. Fitz-John Porter, by a vote of forty nine to five. The resolutions set forth that he was wrongfully convicted, and calls on the Senators and members of Congress from New Jersey to use all honorable means to secure a new trial.....In Waterbury, Conn., a large lot of powder exploded, doing much damage and blowing one man to atoms.....It costs $250,000 a year to run the National Guard of New York State, and $800,000 for State prisons.....Gen. L. Thomas, late Adjutant-General United States army and Secretary of War under Johnson, died in Washington.....Martin Avony, of Rumney, N. H., blew his head completely off with a shot-gun while insane.....The bill to repeal the Local Option law passed the Pennsylvania Legislature by 124 to 54..... Mrs. Col. Curry and daughter, while attempting to cross Milk Creek at Fortress Monroe in a small boat, were drowned, the boat being swamped by a heavy sea. The bodies were recovered.

The Indians Killed.

It appears from official data that the number of Indians captured by United States troops in 1873 was two hundred and twenty-seven; Indians killed by United States troops, four hundred and five; citizens killed by Indians, forty-four; soldiers killed by Indians, forty-eight; and during six months of 1874 the number of Indians captured by United States troops was seventy-three; Indians killed by United States troops, one hundred and fifty-eight; citizens killed by Indians, thirty-six; soldiers killed by Indians, three. The list of captured Indians embraces one hundred and fifty Modocs, men, women, and children, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, of the Tonto Apaches, being a part of over nine hundred who left their reservation and were killed by United States troops sent out by the post commander to bring them back to the reservation, which attempt they resisted or evaded; also the killing of one hundred and ninety-three men, women, and children, Apaches, of Camp Verde (the details are not given); and, also the killing of fifty-three men, women, and children of the Apaches. Eskimingin, an Apache chief, San Carlos agency, was arrested and put in the guard-house by order of the officers in command at that post. He escaped and fled to the mountains, and his example was followed by a large portion of the reservation Indians. United States troops and Indian scouts, under the orders of the officer in command, pursued and attempted to bring them back, and the Indians resisted, with the above result.

A COMBINATION.—Says a Paris fashion writer: A novelty is a fan, the handle of which forms a pocket-handkerchief-holder. The idea is ingenious. Of course, the handkerchief which issues from this holder must be rich with lace and delicately scented. Some fans have also a tiny scent bottle inserted at the bottom of the fan-handle. And thus a fan becomes handkerchief, scent bottle, and fan in one.

A Nevada highway robber offered the ladies in the stage coach a drink from his whisky canteen as a consolation for the loss of their jewelry, and when they wouldn't be comforted he remarked: "Some folks hez no gratitude, anyhow."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate, after some debate on the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice-President, adopted amendments appointing two tellers instead of one; providing that the certificates of the electoral voters shall be opened and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States; that only such returns shall be counted as the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be true and valid; also striking out the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which the Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner as questions which may arise concerning the electoral votes. The bill was then passed by a vote of 28 to 25—notwithstanding seven Republicans voted with the Democrats against it.

The following bills were passed: The House bill restricting the refunding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury department; the Senate bill to extend the time within which the board of audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to said board; the Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company and for other purposes.

The Civil Rights bill was before the Senate for its last reading and to be voted on.

Senator Carpenter, a Republican from Wisconsin, delivered an able argument in opposition to the bill, in which he held that all its provisions were in conflict with the Federal constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court.

After one or two others had spoken, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 38 to 26—Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamilton, of Texas, Schurz, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against it.

The following bills reported from the committee on commerce were passed: To abolish the consulate at Amoor river and establish a consulate at Vladivostock, Russia; to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at or near Dubuque, Iowa; to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service, with an amendment fixing the salary of the supervising surgeon at $4,000 instead of $5,000; the House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river.

The Tariff bill was fully discussed in the Senate, Messrs. Morrill, Scott and Frelinghuysen favoring it, and Messrs. Schurz, Sherman, Johnston, Thurman, Stevenson and Sprague opposing it.

An amendment was adopted providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The House Bounty bill was discussed in the Senate. Mr. Logan in his argument in favor said it would not take more than $30,700,000 from the Treasury, as the bounties already paid by States amounted to $286,781,256, and the Federal government has paid $405,000,000, which would be deducted from the amount called for by this bill.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the words "or State," in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the deduction for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws. He argued that the Federal government had no right to confiscate the bounty paid by States, and use it toward the bounty due the soldiers by the Federal government.

Amendment agreed to by 34 to 21.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, submitted an amendment as an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect, at any time when there is not enough money in the Treasury to meet its requirements, and also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of any of the kinds of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

Adopted by a vote of 41 to 12.

The bill was then voted on by yeas and nays, the result of which was a tie vote of 30 to 30. The Vice-President then cast his vote in the affirmative, and so the bill was passed.

The House bills to prevent cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia, and to provide for deductions from the terms of sentences of United States prisoners were passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, and after rejecting several amendments, the Senate voted to throw out the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole the previous day, which provided that the tax on tobacco should only apply to the tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment—yeas, 39; nays, 29.

The House bill to provide for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, was passed.

House.

The house held a thirty-four hour session over what is known as the Force bill, a bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of the authority and to maintain the security of elections. All the session was consumed in dilatory motions by the Democrats, who opposed the bill.

The House went into committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An item of $5,000 for Vinnie Beam's statue of Admiral Farragut was inserted in the bill, and two items appropriating $10,000 for Miss Random's painting of Gen. Thomas and $25,000 for Carpenter's picture of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation were struck out on the point of order that there was no law authorizing them. An item of $20,000 was inserted for maintaining a lighthship off the mouth of the Detroit river, Lake Erie.

While the Force bill was pending in the House, Messrs. Young, of Georgia, Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Luttrell, of California, spoke against the measure. Gen. Butler made a characteristic speech in its favor.

An amendment was adopted by a vote of 164 to 140, which limits the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to two years, and confining the suspension to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After a number of unsuccessful dilatory motions had been made, the voting on the bill began, and resulted in its passage by 135 yeas to 114 nays.

The following are the Republicans who joined the Democrats in opposing the bill: Messrs. Burleigh, Crutchfield, Crounse, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hawley, of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hale, of Maine, Kellogg, of Connecticut, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Porth, Poland, Roberts, of New York, Senger, Shoemaker, Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of New York, Stanard, Willard, of Michigan, Willard, of Vermont, and Williams, of Michigan.

After considerable discussion the resolutions recommended by the select committee on Louisiana affairs were voted on separately and adopted.

The first resolution recommends the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the members wrongfully deprived of their seats.

The second resolution recognizes Kellogg as the Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, eighty-six in number, were presented. All up to and including the sixty-second were adopted.

Mr. Butler's amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, which allows $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of the Rancho Panoche Grande in California (known as the McGarrahan claim), was passed, after much discussion, by a vote of 100 to 56.

The item of $385,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service being under discussion, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, moved to decrease it by adding $30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras. Adopted.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, after various amendments were adopted.

After some discussion on the bill providing for a taxation in the District of Columbia, the substitute offered by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, which provides for taxation of 1½ per cent. on real and personal property and does not provide for representation in Congress by a delegate, was passed.

A bill was passed to protect witnesses called before Congressional committees from arrest on civil processes.

When the Post-office Appropriation bill was before the House, the Senate amendment for free postage of the *Congressional Record* on a frank written by any member of Congress, was passed; and that public documents may pass free of postage until the first of December, 1875, on the frank of any member, written by himself.

The amendment reviving the franking privileges in respect to garden seeds transmitted by the commissioner of agriculture, and to agricultural reports emanating from that department, was also concurred in.

The House called up the report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs and it was discussed at some length.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, delivered the principal speech of the occasion, in which he stated that the national government had no more right to interfere with the existing State government of Arkansas than England or France.

The resolution reported by the committee that no interference with the existing government in Arkansas by any department of the United States government is advisable was then adopted—yeas, 149; nays, 80.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted revoking a resolution passed by the House in 1862, censuring Secretary of War Cameron for alleged irregular proceedings in the purchase of supplies.

When They Dined.

Many years ago, when David Crockett was a member of Congress, and had returned to his constituents after his first session, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington. "What time do they dine at Washington, colonel?" asked one. "Why," said he, "common people, such as you here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big guns dine at three. As for the representatives, we dine at four; and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get their victuals till five." "Well, when does the President fodder?" asked another. "Old Hickory!" exclaimed the colonel, attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station: "Old Hickory? well he don't dine till next day."

Whisky is more easily rectified than the errors it causes.

TRUE HEROISM.

William Marks's Descent into a Burning Pit—Thirty-two Lives Saved.

The fire in the coal mine, says a St. Louis paper, broke out about midday, and when first discovered the main shaft in the mine was in a blaze, with thirty-two men and boys at work beyond and beneath the flames, nearly forty feet below the level of the earth. In a few minutes the whole population of the place rushed to the scene, and a thousand or more men, women, and children—the relatives, friends, and neighbors of the entombed miners—were gathered at the mouth of the burning shaft, stupefied with fear and anguish. All the wells in the town had run nearly dry weeks before, and scarcely enough water could be secured to subdue the heat above ground, much less to arrest the conflagration inside the mine. Thus matters stood for two awful hours, when a railroad engine arrived with a full tank, which was hurriedly emptied into the shaft, and a great shout of hope went up from the people.

At this juncture a man emerged like a specter from the blaze and smoke, and fell in a swoon at the very edge of the shaft. An hour later two more men cried up through the flames for help, and a ladder was lowered to them, on which they made their way to the top, and were dragged forth alive, but burned and blackened beyond recognition. Three were now saved, but twenty-nine others were still below, and the fire was not yet under control. The terrified crowd stood aghast for a few minutes, and then suddenly a panic of despair seemed to seize them, the stifled moans of the women and children breaking out afresh, and the men drawing back from the mines with blanched and averted faces. The supreme moment of the emergency had come, and the one man to meet it was there. His named was William Marks, and he stepped to the front with the promptness and the modesty of a true hero. "Fasten a rope around me, and let me down into the shaft," he said. The proposition was appalling, but down he went into the horrible cavern, without another word, and reaching the bottom, freed himself for his search in the entries diverging from the main shaft. At almost the first step into the stifling darkness he stumbled upon the inanimate form of one of the miners in a coal car, which he pushed to the entrance, secured the ropes around the body, called to those above to hoist away, and in a moment the man was safe. Further search soon revealed the whereabouts of the remaining twenty-eight, and slowly but surely Marks piloted them to the mouth of the mine and delivered them, one by one—many insensible, but all alive—out of the jaws of death into the hands of their wives and children. Then, when the last one had been rescued, he came himself to the surface, scorched and blinded, and nearly suffocated, and stood there silently among the cheering townspeople, the master of the situation.

Thus the peril was surmounted without any sacrifice of life; but the heroism was there all the same. The rescue of the helpless miners, and the escape of the man who gave death scorn to save them, spoiled the perfection of a tragedy; but the destruction of all concerned could not have added to the radiance which belongs to the bravery of William Marks. He was a common workingman.

Thought the End Would Come.

A young man in Ohio, says the *Ledger*, writes us that a young lady with whom he had once attended school, was visiting in the town where he resides; that while she was there he "paid considerable attention to her, taking her to places of amusement, only trying to make her visit pleasant." Of course, considerate young man! It was solely on her account, just to make her visit pleasant, and not, by any means, because it afforded him any pleasure! How good, how generous these young are! Well, he says that he "thought when she went home the end would come; but it has not; she desires to keep up the acquaintance;" and he anxiously asks, "What shall I do?"

He should have thought of that long ago. We dare say he has said a thousand soft and flattering things to his fair school-mate, and persuaded her to believe that he was in love with her, and now he wants to treat the whole matter as if it were as transitory as an April shower. He forgets that while

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

People who go on as heedlessly in such affairs as our correspondent seems to have done are very apt to find that the end does not come where they thought it would.

Even if you tell a woman that your attentions mean nothing serious, and still continue your devotion to her, she is bound to believe your acts rather than your words.

If there is no beginning of a flirtation you need never trouble yourself about its conclusion. That is the only safe principle.

A Green Bay woman who weighs three hundred and eighty pounds insists that she is "somebody's darling,"

The official report of the Austrian government respecting the musical instruments at the Vienna Exposition, declares the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs to be "the most distinguished and praiseworthy instruments" of their class; praising in detail their power and resonance of tone, variety of combination and solo effects; fine power of expression; smooth, even and sympathetic tones, and thorough workmanship. They were awarded the first and highest medal. Other American organs in competition were declared